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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Sanaa foils attempt

SANA, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — North Yemen Sunday foiled a "desperate attempt" at creating dissension and confusion in the country, an official spokesman said.

The spokesman said the organizers of the attempt were arrested after it was crushed.

"All traitors taking part in this criminal act will be put on trial before a military court while those aiding them will be tried before the Supreme State Security Court," the spokesman said indicating that those arrested included both military and civilian personnel.

The present government of President Ali Abdulla Saleh has been in power since June this year, following the assassination of President

(Continued on back page)



IN TAIF: Crown Prince Fahd arrives in Taif Sunday to start the inauguration of the 753-km Taif-Abha-Jizan Highway.

Arrives in Taif

Fahd starts Baha tour today

TAIF, Oct. 15 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd arrived here Sunday from Jeddah.

He was met at the airport by Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Mit'eb, Deputy Commander of the

National Guard Prince Badr and other princes, cabinet ministers, senior officials and high-ranking military personnel.

On his departure from Jeddah, Prince Fahd was seen off by Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz and a large number of ministers, senior state officials and high-ranking officers.

Prince Fahd will open Monday the new Taif/Abha/Jizan

(Continued on back page)

Congress gives final approval to Carter's energy program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Congress gave final approval Sunday to a weakened version of President Carter's energy program and also reached agreement on a big election-year tax cut plan.

After a round-the-clock session the House of Representatives passed the energy measure by a 231-168 vote and sent it to Carter for signing into law nearly 18 months after that figure was expected to double in future years without restraints.

Tired senators and representatives passed dozens of other measures throughout the night in one of the most hectic end-of-session periods in recent years.

Following a long filibuster, the Senate voted at 1 a.m. to

send to the Lower House of Representatives a vital remaining part of the Carter energy package — a one billion-dollar bill on tax incentives aimed at conserving oil and other energy.

The House then adopted for Carter's approval the entire package — a five-part program made up of incentives to encourage energy conservation and to increase oil, natural gas and coal production.

The final vote was seen as a major victory for Carter. He had been putting pressure for the program's passage since last year on the ground that it was essential to reduce U.S. oil imports and show the rest of the world that America was serious about solving its energy problems.

These have been seen as a major cause of the dollar's weakness against other currencies.

Meanwhile Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told reporters that the general bill to cut income tax, capital gains tax and other federal taxes by \$18.6 billion was "reasonably close to most of the president's targets."

This was taken as an indication that an earlier threat of a presidential veto annulling the measure might be dropped.

The bill was rated a necessity for senators and representatives for the elections next month when a third of the Senate and all of the Lower House face reelection.

The tax bill contained about \$11.7 billion in tax cuts for individuals, another \$2.8 billion for investors through a reduction in capital gains tax from a maximum 49.1 per cent to 28 per cent and the rest for business mainly through a two per cent cut in the current 48 per cent maximum corporate tax rate.

The disputes on the White House energy package arose when senators and representatives from energy-producing states

(Continued on back page)

SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

TRANSFER OF HEAD OFFICE

Owing to the transfer of the S.A.M.A. head office from

JEDDAH TO RIYADH.

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THE JEDDAH OFFICE WILL CONTINUE AS USUAL WITH ITS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE BANKS.

Iraq calls for 'just' increase in oil price

KUWAIT, Oct. 15 (AP) — Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeh Abdul Karim warned Sunday of a possible break up of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) if the group failed to adopt a "just and logical" price increase next December.

Abdul Karim said in an interview with the Kuwait daily "Al-Seyassah" that Iraq "will reject any proposal for freezing oil prices or even for a symbolic hike at the Abu Dhabi meeting (of OPEC oil ministers in December) and will insist on a just and logical increase in oil prices."

A renewal of this year's oil-price freeze would be "tantamount to betrayal," Abdul Karim declared.

If OPEC fails to protect Iraq's interests, Abdul Karim said, his government will ask itself "what is the justification for OPEC's existence?" and then will seek an alternative organization.

The Iraqi minister predicted that an anti-Camp David Arab summit in Bagdad Nov. 2 will

(Continued on back page)

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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Arab ministers open talks on ending Lebanese strife

BEITEDDIN, Lebanon, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — President Elias Sarkis opened an Arab conference Sunday aimed at ending Lebanon's nightmare of civil war.

The parley was delayed about two hours because of the late arrival of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria.

They were delayed by an unscheduled meeting in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Assad before their trip to this historical mountain resort some 15 miles southeast of Beirut.

Soaked presidential guards, elite troops of Lebanon's re-grouped army plus Arab and foreign journalists waited under a grey sky and rainy weather for the late ministers to show up.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al Ahmad, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al Faisal and their Syrian counterpart Abul Halim Khaddam dived together for the closed conference.

They joined representatives from Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Sudan as well as the conference host, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butrus.

Prince Saud met King Hussein in Amman Saturday to discuss the latest Middle East developments.

Sheikh Ali Al-Sha'er, the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, also arrived here earlier in the day and immediately went into talks with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr. Salim Al-Hosni, Commander of the Lebanese Army Brig. Victor Khouri and Chief of Staff Brig. Mounir Torbeck.

Official sources said the previously unannounced Damascus meeting dealt with the impending conference on Lebanon and financing of the Syrian-dominated, 30,000-man Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the main financial backers of the force, with the Saudis also contributing a token unit of troops.

The sources said that during the meeting Kuwait's foreign minister delivered to Assad a letter from his emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad. The contents were not revealed.

A luncheon given by Assad preceded the foreign ministers' departure for the ministerial conference at Beiteddin.

The ministers came from the six states providing troops and funds for the mainly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

Arab diplomatic sources told

Reuters Sarkis had received no support so far for his plans to replace the Syrians in several sensitive points with ADF units from other contributing countries.

The sources said Syria was determined to keep up its siege of militiamen virtually cut off in the main Christian district of Ashrafiyah.

They said Syria might consider handing over a few less strategic positions to units of the Lebanese Army, but it has firmly rejected a total withdrawal from east Beirut.

A small government force moved into one of the battle zones on Thursday but, from past experience, the lightly-armed unit is not expected to linger in the area if heavy fighting erupts again.

The essence of Sarkis' pre-

dicament appears to be that his peace efforts go too far for the Syrians and not far enough for hard-line rightist leaders who command the militias.

Camille Chamoun, a former president who heads an alliance of the main right-wing parties, Saturday reaffirmed his demands for a total ADF withdrawal from Lebanon and military intervention by the U.N. Security Council.

His uncompromising statement was echoed by Bashir Gemayel, overall commander of the militias, who said the deterrent force should be replaced by Lebanese Army units assisted by international forces.

"Any solution produced by the Arab foreign ministers conference in Beiteddin which is not based on these principles will be considered unacceptable," he said.

Ministers arriving for the emergency meeting were reminded of another conflicting viewpoint by huge banners calling for the deployment of the ADF throughout Lebanon.

The messages were erected by supporters of Socialist leader Walid Junblatt, who

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IMF chief to view Kingdom's new role at talks in Jeddah

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — The President of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Jean Delarosiere, will arrive here Tuesday on the

Mecca girl found again 60 years on

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — A four-year old Mecca girl abducted by a Turkish couple 60 years ago has turned up in Turkey, happily married and the mother of several children. "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

In 1918 a childless Turkish couple grew fond of an Arab girl, Fatima Al-Oukbi, living next door to them. They became so devoted to her that they could not face leaving Mecca at the end of World War I without her. So they took her along.

Next day the distraught parents searched everywhere, but were eventually persuaded to believe that she had probably died or disappeared for good—although some members of the family strongly suspected the Turkish couple.

The mother is reported always to have talked of her missing daughter, not entirely convinced of her death.

Last month members of her family went on holiday to Turkey and decided, half-joking, to advertise in the papers for her, a shot in a million that they never expected to pay off.

They were amazed when an elderly lady called at their hotel and said she was the Fatima Al-Oukbi that they were looking for.

She told them the story of her abduction, but with little bitterness. She said that she was treated with kindness and that her adopted parents left her all their property. She speaks no Arabic but has always dimly remembered her mother and family back home.



EDUCATORS: A meeting of the Scholarship Committee in Taif Sunday under the acting minister of higher education.

As growth rate climbs Ministry working on building survey

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — The Ministry of Planning is preparing a study on the volume of construction activity in the Kingdom since the completion of the first Five-Year Development Plan in 1975.

"Al-Riyadh" newspaper quoted an official source as saying that the annual rate of growth in the construction sector had risen by 35 per cent during the past three years.

The source added that the chief cause of the increase both private and public sectors, was executive of ministry in 1975.

In Jeddah, it was announced

that the headquarters of SAMA

will move to Riyadh between October 26th and 29th.

SR197m contract signed for new hotel in Riyadh

RIYADH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — A SR197.5 million contract was signed here Sunday for a luxurious hotel in the capital between the Saudi Company for Hotels and Tourism and an international firm.

The hotel, which will comprise 400 rooms in addition to conference halls, is to be built on a 20,000 square meter site in two years

projects especially the Ministries Municipal and Rural Affairs, Post and Telecommunications, Health and Agriculture and Water.

At present, ministry attention is being given to coordination between local and foreign contractors and assisting them in increasing quality in design, construction and equipment.

The Kingdom imported one million tons of building material last month, including cement, iron, timber and general construction materials, the newspaper said.

"Al-Riyadh" added that a vast construction of medical complex, comprising three hospitals with 1500 beds was receiving top priority of the Health Ministry.

According to the paper, priority will also be given in the present financial year to the building of a 200-bed hospital in Kharj, a 100-bed hospital in Dawadmi and a similar hospital in Alfaj.

Eight mobile medical units

will go into operation in different parts of the Kingdom by the beginning of the new year. Two of them will be in Dawadmi, two in Quweiyah and one each in Remah, Muhajmeh, Wadi Dawsir and Kharj. These mobile units will serve rural areas and bedouin.

The capital is to have 11 new clinics which will start functioning before the end of the second plan.

Minister shows self-sufficiency

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — When Minister of Industry Dr. Ghazi Al Gosaibi stopped at a highway petrol pump, the key to the fuel tank broke in his hand, "Okaz" reported Sunday.

Undaunted, the minister went back to his car, fished a file and used it to cut another key that fitted the fuel tank lock. The tank opened and the minister continued his journey to Taif.

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — All major highways in the Kingdom will be dual-lane to cope with the large increase in traffic, Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, minister of communications, said.

In an interview published in "Al-Medina" Sunday, the minister said that the first dual-lane road to be completed would be an east-west expressway from the Gulf to the Red Sea. Work on the Jeddah-Mecca section has already begun, he said.

Where the new highway presented a danger to pedestrians, the minister said that overpasses and underpasses would be built to protect residents from traffic hazards.

A section of a dual-lane highway from Jeddah to Medina was also under construction, the minister said, and a highway between Kar and Mecca is at the planning stage.

To date, the minister said that 2,227 kilometers of roads have been completed in the south while 1,553 kilometers are under construction. He added that plans for a further 2,650 kilometers are ready and construction will start immediately after budgetary appropriations have been made. Plans are being prepared for another 979 kilometers in the south, bringing the total road construction in the province to 7,409 kilometers.

In the north, the minister said, 1,627 kilometers have been completed, 588 kilometers are under execution, 709 kilometers planned and 1,623 kilometers under study. The North will have a total 4,547 kilometers after the projects have been executed.

In the north-west, 890 kilometers of roads have been completed, 207 kilometers have been planned and 886 kilometers are under study. The total paved roads in the region will be 1,983 kilometers.

In addition, 563 kilometers of dirt-surface feeder roads have

Mansouri says

Dual roads to handle traffic surge

according to these specifications", he said.

He also denied allegations of faulty road planning as the cause of the frequent re-routing and alteration of roads once they are built. Only roads built 10 years ago or earlier have been re-routed because of increased traffic, he said.



Sheikh Hussein Mansouri

been completed in the south and 1,737 kilometers in the northern and north-western regions, Mansouri said.

Regarding the project for an intercity public transport company, Mansouri said that basic statutes have been prepared and submitted for Royal approval. A decree is expected to be issued shortly, to be followed by an invitation for the public to subscribe for the remaining shares. The minister hoped that public transport would be a reality next year.

Local Briefs

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Firms wishing to obtain a certificate proving that an employee has left the country should apply to the port or airport at the time of the departure, the Interior Ministry said Sunday. A statement said that the ministry has not noted that some firms have applied to it to obtain discharge certificates long after their employees have left.

● JEDDAH, (SPA) — Meetings of the Saudi-Jordanian Joint Commission on Cultural and Educational Cooperation opened here Sunday at the Ministry of Education.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — A general discussion will be organized

ed here Monday evening as part of the five-day seminar on Islam and psychology which opened at Riyadh University Saturday. It will be attended by a large number of ulema and intellectuals. The purpose of the seminar is to purge psychology of ideas incompatible with the tenets of Islam.

● JEDDAH, — A 60,000-square-meter plot behind the Military Hospital in Riyadh is to be turned into a public park, an official of the Municipality of Riyadh told "Al-Riyadh" newspaper. The municipality is preparing a list of property owners who will be compensated.

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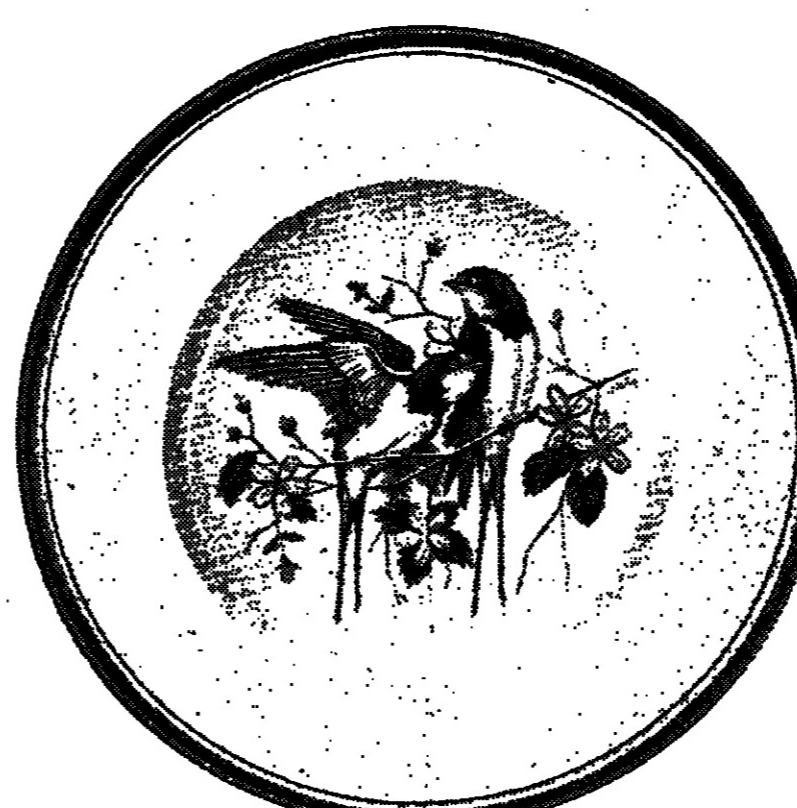
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iran's newspapers appear after four-day stoppage

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (AP) — Iran's newspapers were published for the first time in four days Sunday after a government pledge to scrap press censorship ended a protest by the country's journalists.

"Freedom at last," bannered Tehran's English language "Iran International" newspaper Sunday. "... Government guarantees press constitutional rights without interference."

ver Arab torture report

British Press Council rejects MP's complaint

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP) — The British Press Council Sunday rejected complaints by a British Member of Parliament that reports made in the "Sunday Times" newspaper re that Israel had tortured Arab prisoners.

The front page story last night said that Israeli interrogators routinely ill-treated and tortured Arab prisoners. It said a paper's insight team had questioned 44 Arabs who said they have been ill-treated or tortured.

The Press Council, an independent body set up to safeguard British reporting standards, said its function was not to decide whether the allegations were true but whether the editor believed the story was true.

It said that after careful investigation it found that the editor had reasonable grounds for believing that the article was true and was entitled to publish it in the form in which it appeared.

The complaints had been made by Labor parliamentarian Eric Moonman who claimed that even when allegations fell short of proof, the tone of the investigation presented them as over facts.

He added that Israel was denied the opportunity to comment or reply before the publication.

The "Sunday Times" former

correspondent in Israel, Eric Marsden, told the council he was in no doubt that the charges in the newspaper were true.

The "Sunday Times" editor, Harold Evans said the front page article had carried a contemporaneous denial issued by an Israeli official in London and there were further specific denials in the main article.

He added that it was impossible to publish a detailed reply simultaneously because of the risk to their informants if their names became known to the Israeli authorities before publication.

But in the week before publication, he had told the Israeli embassy the article was to appear and the reply, received 10 days after publication, which was published in full without comment in the next available issue.

Rejecting the complaints, the Press Council said "the council accepts that the editor honestly believed that the submission of the article to the Israeli authorities in advance of publication in order that they might prepare a reply carried with it a risk of publication being excessively, perhaps indefinitely, delayed and of its sources of information being exposed to pressures and dangers from which the act of publication would largely protect them."

dical system.

"Free at last to print what we want to say, without let or hindrance, safe under the law," commented the "Tehran Journal". Sunday. "It sounds almost too good to be true."

"It remains (however) to be seen how long the journalists' latest victory lasts. If the administration is allowed to continue its work we believe the strike will stand as a landmark in the history of a free press in this country."

News and technical staff at two leading newspapers here Wednesday staged a strike to protest the imposition of censorship at their publications by Tehran's military governor.

Five other newspapers soon joined the strike as a sign of solidarity.

Under the article eight of Iran's martial law decree, military authorities can impose censorship on press reports considered harmful to the interests and stability of the nation.

Martial law, in effect in about one-dozen cities, was imposed in September by new Prime Minister Jaafar Sharif-Amami to help quell spiraling civil unrest by anti-government demonstrators, which had cost the lives of more than 1,000 people throughout the country since January.

Sunday's newspapers had given prominent play to reports of clashes between security authorities and dissidents and critical speeches against the government by opposition leaders.

Prime Minister Jaafar Sharif-Amami, who came to power in August, had pledged non-interference with the press, as part of the government's liberalization policy called for by the Shah.

Oman: Peace accords 'not all negative'

MUSCAT, Oct. 15 (R) — Omani Foreign Undersecretary Yousef al-Alawi had told a weekly magazine that the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel were "not all negative," the Gulf news agency reported Saturday.

He said Oman had supported Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November out of conviction that it was the best way to achieve peace in the region, the agency reported.

In an interview in Oman with "Al-Akida" (belief) magazine, the agency reported Alawi as saying Oman believed that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, as stipulated in the agreements, was a positive step.

"Israel's withdrawal from Sinai without war is a gain for the Arab cause," he told the magazine, according to the agency.

Referring to the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, the agency quoted Alawi as telling

ing "Al-Akida" there were serious attempts to solve this issue.

He said Oman had supported Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November out of conviction that it was the best way to achieve peace in the region, the agency reported.

The agency quoted Alawi as saying major world powers would not allow another Middle East war and the only alternative was negotiations to bring about peace in the area.

Arab countries should not ignore the fact of Israel's existence and should deal with Middle East problems on this basis, the Omani official added.

He also said Oman supported proposals for "a Gulf states security formula" to safeguard their interests.

Polisario releases fishermen

MADRID, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Eight Spanish fishermen with Xavier Rupevez, an official of the Spanish political party Union of Democratic center — who negotiated and sought their release.

They were met at the airport by their families and

The fishermen were arrested on April 21 in territorial waters claimed by the self-styled Arab Sahrahi Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed guerrilla nationalist movement.

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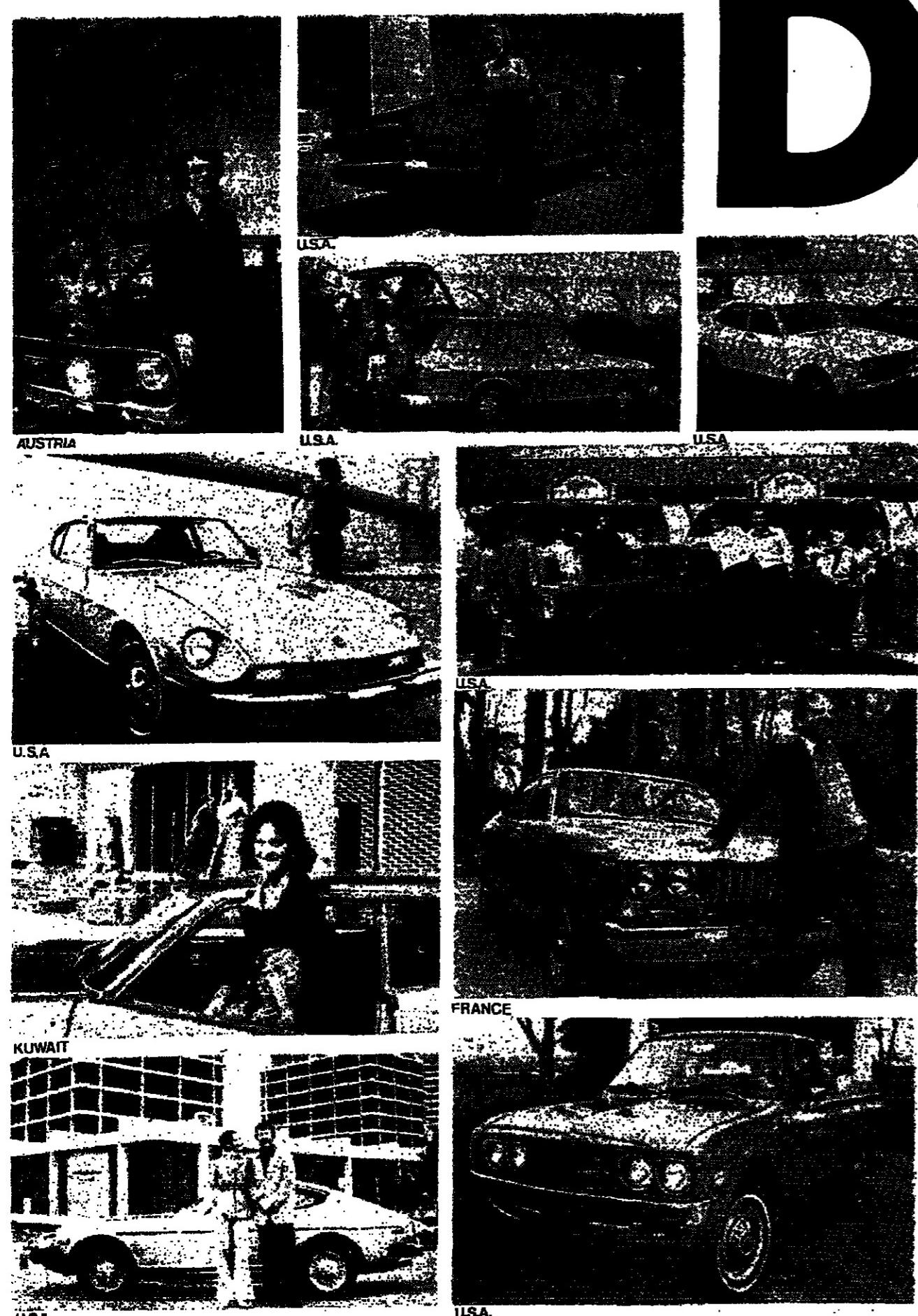
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New U.S. bill jeopardizes one-fourth of U.N. budget

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (R)—U.S. contributions to the United Nations—one-quarter of the world body's budget—are threatened by a law that took effect this week, Carter administration officials said Saturday.

President Carter signed legislation appropriating funds for the State Department, including the American assessment to the United Nations, on Tuesday.

At the same time, Carter protested against a congressional amendment which he said compromised the government's ability to fulfill its legally binding financial obligations to the U.N. and its specialized agencies.

The amendment to which Carter objected struck out \$27 million in American payments to international organizations and specified that no part of the American dues could be used for technical assistance by the United Nations.

The most serious implication of the amendment is that the U.N. would be prevented

from accepting the remaining \$327 million in the U.S. appropriation, a State Department spokesman said Saturday.

Acceptance of the funds would be precluded by U.N. regulations that prohibit assurances of the money not being used for technical assistance.

U.K. papers censured for corpse photographs

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Press Council of Great Britain Monday severely censured newspapers for a growing tendency to publish pictures of dead bodies.

The advisory group, set up by the government in 1953, said the publication of such pictures was often "a deplorable example of sensationalized journalism."

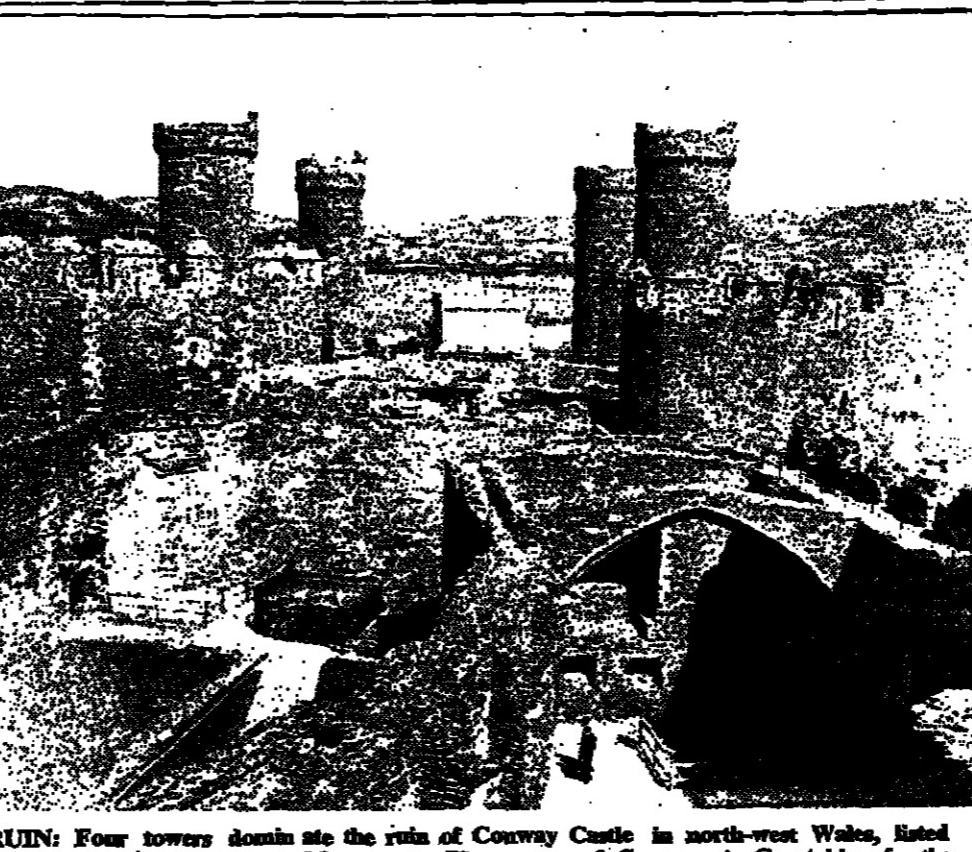
It called on the press to consider the distress of relatives and friends, and to guard against intrusion into private grief.

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RUIN: Four towers dominate the ruins of Conway Castle in north-west Wales, listed as one of Britain's Ancient Monuments. The mayor of Conway is Constable of the Castle.

Detroit woman awarded \$1.5m for 13 years of maltreatment

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan, Oct. 15 (AP)—A woman kept in bondage and beaten for 13 years by her legal guardians was awarded \$1.5 million by a judge who termed her treatment "a shocking example of human serfdom."

But it was unclear whether Betty June Pelleiter would ever collect. The man who kept her prisoner has died and

his wife is missing. In making his ruling Friday, Oakland County Circuit Judge William Beer said Miss Pelleiter, 50, had been treated "worse than an animal" by her guardians of 13 years, Dr. Alvin Finch and his wife, Kathleen.

According to testimony in a civil suit brought by her current guardians, Miss Pelleiter was released from a hospital in 1961 to live with the Finches in Southfield, a Detroit suburb.

Miss Pelleiter was described in court as retarded, but one of her guardians said Saturday

that she has an IQ of about 90, the low point of the range considered normal.

In return for working in their home for 13 years, seven days a week, 12 hours a day, she was paid a total of only \$1,630, and the Finches even coerced her into signing that over to them, the judge was told.

The Finches often beat and choked Miss Pelleiter, and they forced her to sleep in an unheated garage in the winter according to testimony. She was allegedly forced to pose for pictures with a live chicken tied to her head if she complained.

The Finches moved to Australia in 1974, and Miss Pelleiter's guardianship was assumed by Dr. Richard Lenaghan, and his wife, Arlene, of Bloomfield Hills, another Detroit suburb.

After the Finches returned to the United States, the Lenaghans sued them for Miss Pelleiter's salary and damages to be specified by the judge.

Finch later died, and Mrs. Finch did not appear at the trial although she submitted a deposition denying allegations in the suit. The country's legal aid society represented Mrs. Finch, whose whereabouts are not known.

China aides foresee imminent U.S. ties, Harvard man asserts

HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (AP)—Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng has written to President Jimmy Carter outlining Peking's position on normalizing relations with the United States, something the Chinese expect "could easily come soon" an American expert on China said Saturday.

Dr. Ross Terrill, an associate professor of government at Harvard University who just returned from an 18-day tour of China, said he discussed the question of normalization with Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hui-jung.

"I had a talk with her on the world situation in general and she chose to spend 60 per cent on U.S.-Chinese relations," Terrill said. "Their view is that the U.S.-China relationship is not a diplomatic issue but a political issue, and the position they want the Americans to take is the long-term view of the relationship, to view it politically and not just diplomatically and to view it in strategic terms."

"I understand Chairman Hua has sent a letter to President Carter along these lines," he said in an interview before leaving for Australia. He declined to give further details about the communist party chairman's message.

Chinese informants accompanying Foreign Minister

Bus plunges off cliff in northern India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (AP)—A bus carrying Hindu pilgrims from the sacred shrines of Tirupathi, about 1,700 kilometers from here, plunged 20 meters off a road Saturday killing 23 and seriously injuring 43, the United News of India reported.

UNI said the bus apparently hit a low wall at a bend on a hill before hurtling down.

The injured were brought to a nearby government hospital, it added.



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3rd World news plan labeled monstrous

SENDAI, Oct. 15 (R) — A leading British sociologist and press expert Sunday described UNESCO draft proposals for journalism in the Third World as a "monstrous declaration" and accused the agency of becoming a powerful enemy of press freedom.

Lord McGregor, professor of sociology at London University and chairman of Britain's 1974-1977 Royal Commission on the Press, told Japan's annual newspaper convention that UNESCO was taking a wrong approach to the question of press in the Third World.

"What needs to be done is only too clear. We must help to meet deficiencies in practical ways like setting up small radio stations and newspaper plants and providing on-the-spot training programs," he said.

Third World journalists, like journalists everywhere, needed support when faced with attacks from their governments, he said.

"They will not be assisted by the new draft declaration which the director-general of UNESCO has recently published."

"It poses an even greater threat to the freedom of the press than that contained in the original version."

"The purpose of the declaration is to make respectable measures the real objective of which is to curtail legitimate news gathering and dissemination of information and ideas."

Failed nuclear sub pirate attempts suicide in cell

ROCHESTER, New York, Oct. 15 (AP) — One of three men accused of plotting to steal a nuclear submarine attempted to strangle himself Saturday in his jail cell here, his lawyer said.

James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, New York, was found unconscious in his cell with a strip of blanket knotted around his neck, authorities said.

A guard removed the makeshift noose and shook Cosgrove awake. He was taken to a hospital, but returned to Monroe County Jail late Saturday suffering only slight discomfort and reddening



SHEEP CHAIR: A British farmer's wife designed this version of the traditional Shepherd's Chair to make sheep more docile for veterinary treatment.

Workers gingerly pump crude from gashed ship

MILFORD HAVEN, Oct. 15 (Ar) — The stricken Greek tanker Christos Bias was towed between Ireland and Wales Sunday as pumping proceeded cautiously.

An estimated one million gallons of crude oil has already spewed into the Irish Sea from a gash. The tanker ran onto rocks off this oil refinery port Tuesday afternoon. It has been towed midway between the Irish and Welsh coasts in an effort to save shorebird sanctuaries and pristine beaches from pollution.

By midday Sunday no oil had been reported on shore. The purpose of the declaration is to make respectable measures the real objective of which is to curtail legitimate news gathering and dissemination of information and ideas."

"It is always a problem for someone who is in jail and can't make bail," said Cosgrove's lawyer.

Cosgrove and two other men have been charged with conspiracy to steal the nuclear submarine USS Trepang from its base in New London, Conn.

The three are accused of planning to recruit a dozen men, kill the submarine's crew, blow up another ship at the New London mooring as a diversion and then sail the sub to open seas, where they would rendezvous with an unidentified buyer.

As a precaution, 32 of the crew have been taken off at the captain's request. The vessel's decks are partly awash.

Six crewmen remained aboard Sunday with seven salvage and oil company experts.

The tanker was en route from Rotterdam to Belfast for British Petroleum when it ran onto rocks.

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CHANGES IN IRAN

By revoking most press censorship laws in Iran, the prime minister, acting on the orders of the Shah, has given back to the Iranian people one of the most valued freedoms in the world—that of expression and speech. The only restrictions that remain concern criticism of the monarch and the armed forces. But these are not serious restrictions. Many countries, including such democratic citadels as Great Britain, still prevent crass and harsh criticism of the monarch under the law of lese-majeste. Still the Iranian press will have achieved a major victory for their freedom and what this may entail in Iranian public life.

This is part of the Shah's liberalization program for his country, and if there are still many people in Iran who wish to enjoy greater individual and public liberties, the way to achieving them seems to be less arduous now than ever, provided they resort to peaceful and constructive means.

The Shah has proved himself quite amenable to constructive demands for peaceful change. Indeed, he has been criticized by influential sections of the population for going too far, too fast. But he is in a position to know his people better having been at the helm of affairs for over 30 years.

Together with the abandonment of press censorship, he has permitted various sections of the people to peacefully seek improved services, better pay and better fringe benefits. He has sacked the old chief of the much-dreaded intelligence service Savak and has recalled him from his post as ambassador to Pakistan to face charges of cruelty and torture of alleged political prisoners.

These are dramatic changes for the better in Iranian public life—probably unthinkable only a year ago. Cutting down the unlimited powers of Savak and other secret security services will permit the people to air their grievances through a free press without having to resort to such desperate measures as demonstrations, terrorism and other clandestine methods.

Iran is an important element of our part of the world. Its stability and prosperity are crucial factors in the peaceful progress and development of this region. Serious upheavals there may well be exploited by other elements who wish to infiltrate the region.

Iranians who believe that a drastic change in their government might be good for them, had better think again. While no government or ruler is "perfect," the Shah has taken significant steps to meet the aspirations and eliminate the grievances of opposition groups. It is up to these groups to reciprocate and capitalize on the Shah's gesture of goodwill. A sustained campaign against the Shah, irrespective of the reforms or concessions he makes, raises serious questions on the opposition's real motives—improvement of conditions or an obsession with power.

We believe that the lifting of press censorship in Iran will give genuine and patriotic malcontents a legal opportunity to air their grievances peacefully without necessarily challenging the legitimacy of the ruler. In turn, the ruler, who is an Iranian patriot himself, will avail himself of the new atmosphere of fearless freedom in his country to learn more about the true feelings and aspirations of his people.

saudi press review

Commenting on the proposed visit Monday by Crown Prince Fahd to Al-Baha in the south "Al-Madina" editorial said that Prince Fahd will be dedicating a number of projects including the major road which connects Taif with the south. Then there is the central power station which is being built at present.

Other projects include the automatic telephone system, radio and TV, more farm land. These are some of the projects that Prince Fahd will be dedicating "and it comes as no surprise that the people there are planning a glorious reception to him to celebrate the occasion of the visit which will herald so much development in their district."

Commenting on an American report on agricultural output in the Arab world, "Al-Madina" said that the report indicated a lower output in 1977 than in 1976, throughout the Arab world. Only Israel continued to show a higher output.

"It is no coincidence, that the American report, should also hint that Israeli expertise in this field can help its neighbors do better," the paper said.

It added that the Arabs had money, plenty of neglected land, and plenty of consumers, but we seem to be busy with something else, perhaps more important and more useful."

"Al-Bilad" editorial discussed the Arab foreign minis-

ter's conference in Lebanon and urged the parties to the conflict to find a way out of the bloody impasse. The paper appealed to the leaders to drop factional loyalties in the national interest. The tragedy, said the paper, is in the continuation of self-destruction. "This is a historic opportunity that they should not miss."

"Okz" editorial dealt with the Western Sahara conflict which involves Morocco and Algeria. Algeria supports the Polisario national front which claims the independence of the desert, formerly under Spanish sovereignty and now divided between Morocco and Mauritania, the paper said. Algerian opposition to Moroccan and

'Just Keep Driving Around—We May Come Up With A Solution Yet'



U.S. wants PLO talks

By Jim Klimfeld
 WASHINGTON —

The United States tried to convince Israel at the Camp David summit talks last month to drop the prohibition against U.S. contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization and continues to feel that direct talks with the PLO are desirable, according to high-level officials of the Carter administration.

The Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is totally opposed to any such contact and intends to hold the United States to its 1975 pledge not to have direct contact with the PLO without Israeli approval. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made that agreement in writing as part of the second Israeli-Egyptian Sinai disengagement agreement.

The issue of contact with the PLO has become relevant again because the second of the two agreements signed at Camp David—the framework for an agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip—will need the cooperation of the Palestinians. And U.S. officials acknowledge the PLO remains the only organized and recognized voice of the Palestinians.

"Our position is that it is always better to have contact and deal directly with groups, no matter what their ideology," a senior U.S. official said. "We have tried to convince the Israelis to find a way around the second Sinai agreement but, so far, they will not let us... There isn't much we can do because we signed the agreement and we have to honor it."

That high official said he believed the West Bank-Gaza accord will be much more difficult than the Camp David accord on the

Mauritanian sovereignty over the desert stems from the fact that Algeria desired a harbor in Al-Ayoun to export its iron ore. When Morocco refused to concede this demand, Algeria escalated the Polisario struggle to wrench the desert from Moroccan control.

"We believe that any peaceful settlement in the Saharan must involve the abandoning of their attitude toward the Polisario presence inside and outside the desert. This way it may be possible to create the proper atmosphere for a negotiated settlement of the desert issue," the paper added.

"Al-Riyad" discussed the situation in Lebanon in the light of the Arab foreign minister's conference and concentrated on its comment on the need to restore political

legitimacy in the country and develop it. "This legitimacy should, as far as possible, be acceptable to and binding on all parties to the Lebanese conflict. Nothing but an Arab formula for peace can be the right start for a return to normalcy in the country," the paper said.

A columnist in "Al-Riyad" condemned the habit of certain fathers who charge suitors exorbitant dowries for their daughters. Muslim suitors must pay the bride a certain sum of money to help her buy things for herself and the household.

The writer said that some fathers demand more for a daughter who has had some education. "The better her education the more money the father demands. Some fathers distinguish between one daughter and another in the same status in Saudi Arabia."

Arms to the Middle East

By Jonathan Steele

WASHINGTON

The Camp David peace accords could produce an increase in American arms shipments to Egypt and Israel, according to informed observers here. Senator Frank Church, who is expected to become the next chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Representative Clement Zablocki, the chairman of the House of Representatives, said last month that U.S. military assistance to the Middle East would have to continue at present levels for at least the next two years. Others believe that Egypt's agreement to a separate peace with Israel will make it easier for Congress to accept President Anwar Sadat's request for extra armaments. The Egyptian leader has been expressing growing concern at Soviet expansionism in the Horn of Africa.

Earlier this year he told reporters he wanted to buy the most advanced fighters and fighter bombers in the U.S. arsenal, the F-15 and F-16, in addition to 120 of the older and slower F-5Cs. He argued that he needed the planes to defend Egypt from threats from his south and the west.

With his confrontation with Israel apparently over, some U.S. officials would like to see Egypt take a more active role in African affairs. President Jimmy Carter recently met Su-

danese President Jaafar Numeiri who was here on a private visit. Sudan has become one of Egypt's closest allies since Numeiri expelled his Soviet advisors.

Sadat has called a threat to Egypt an indirect threat to Egypt, a view which the U.S. shares. In December, at about the same time that Washington was planning to supply Egypt for the first time with combat aircraft, the U.S. authorized its first sale of similar aircraft to Sudan.

Although Sadat has talked of demobilizing some of his troops on the Sinai front there is no sign that he intends to scale down his growing commitments in Africa. During the Shaba crisis earlier this year, Egypt sent artillery and military instructors to help President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Egypt might yet come to play a part similar to Morocco,

which has sent troops to cen-

tral Africa.

The U.S. Defense Secretary, Harold Brown, is planning to visit Egypt and Israel in January to look at their military requests now that the Camp David summit is over. In addition to advanced fighters, Egypt is likely to ask for tanks, anti-tank weapons and 2,000 armored personnel carriers.

Washington may also step up its already massive aid for the financially strapped Egyp-

tian economy. For the last

three years, it has given a average of \$1 billion a year. Whether Carter used the promise of greater aid as a lever on Sadat at Camp David is not known, but he is almost certain to offer the Egyptian leader more in the coming months.

In the euphoria of the summer, both Egypt and Israel told the U.S. it was welcome to use their countries for bases. After meeting with the two countries' leaders, Senator Church said: "We would be welcome at Haifa if we wanted to establish a naval installation there. We would be welcome in the Sinai if we were interested in establishing an air base there."

On the Israeli side, the Sinai agreement will probably produce extra U.S. supplies of advanced electronic equipment. After abandoning the Sinai as a buffer zone, Israel is expected to put more emphasis on ground monitoring stations and sophisticated reconnaissance planes like the Grumman E-2C Hawkeye. Israel already has four. It is the only foreign country which has been sold the plane. In addition, the U.S. has already promised to build two airbase for Israel in the Negev to make up for the airfields it is leaving in the Sinai. The cost of the bases will be included in the American budget for military construction so that it does not break the ceiling of foreign military sales which President Carter has attempted to impose. (G)

The Sinai settlements

By Eric Silver

TEL AVIV

It is hard to feel much sympathy for the 3,000 or so Israelis who will have to leave the Sinai settlements in the reluctant cause of peace with Egypt. Most of them went into the desert with a fair dash of opportunism to spice their Zionist idealism. And many have flourished, especially in the new farming villages around Sodot, just across the pre-1967 border.

These Moshevim, or smallholders' cooperatives, have become major producers of flowers and salads for export to Europe. The farmers have built themselves spacious two-

storey houses. They have made the most of a continuously sunny climate, light soil, irrigation, and cheap labor.

Golda Meir and others of the old-school Labor leadership were scandalized when they discovered that most of the dirty jobs were being done by hired workers, some of them Bedouin who had been evicted to make way for the Moshevim.

What, they asked, had become of the Zionist ideal of Jewish labor?

The answer, here at least, seems to have been that it is uneconomic when you are half an hour's drive from the Gaza Strip with its quarter of a million Palestinians eager to work.

NATO's China strategy

By Michael Getler

BRUSSELS

At the headquarters here of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in other allied capitals, diplomats, military strategists and politicians are trying to digest the meaning of the extraordinary events that have unfolded 9,000 kms away in Asia in recent months.

These events include: the signing of a Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship; the new Chinese drive to modernize its industry and defenses with help from the West; the unprecedented travels to Moscow by Jordan's King Hussein; and the official visit of Chinese Communist Party chief Hua Kuo-feng, and the widening discussion in Tokyo these days about an expanded defense role for Japan.

These events include: the signing of a Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship; the new Chinese drive to modernize its industry and defenses with help from the West; the unprecedented travels to Moscow by Jordan's King Hussein; and the official visit of Chinese Communist Party chief Hua Kuo-feng, and the widening discussion in Tokyo these days about an expanded defense role for Japan.

Mixed into all this is the continuing between Vietnam and Cambodia, and Hanoi's campaign to win friends in the U.S.

For NATO and its individual member countries, the situation involves both potential bonuses and pitfalls, mostly because virtually everything that is happening in Asia—with the exception of Vietnam's

strong ties to Moscow rather than Peking—is troubling to the Soviet Union.

Intensified Japanese economic cooperation with China will drain off Tokyo's economic resources but may be aid to the Soviets in Asia, especially aid in developing Soviet natural resources.

A more modern China with greater links to the West could potentially put even more strain on Moscow's two-front defense alignment, which already causes the Kremlin to keep one-fourth and sometimes one-third of its military forces pointing east, instead of west.

Though Peking is still poor, it has potential oil wealth and represents new business for many once-hungry West European industries.

On the other hand, the Soviets are immensely more powerful than China and more important to the West. The dilemma facing individual countries within the NATO alliance is how to take part in China's new expansionism without antagonizing the Soviets.

For example, one NATO official points out the dilemma for Britain posed by Chinese missiles such as anti-tank missiles might be easier. (WP)



The football fanatic who found out that school exams were being held that day.

AL-MADINA

Jedidah

'Discovery': A human interest yarn of oil

"Discovery: The Search for Arabian Oil," by Wallace Stegner Export Books, Beirut, 1971. Reprinted in paperback 1978. SR18.

By F. W. Rawding
JEDDAH—Wallace Stegner is an American author from the western United States who published novels with themes and characters drawn from nature and the wild. It would be interesting to know what brought him to Saudi Arabia to write this account of some of the key events and persons involved in the discovery and exploitation of oil. Judging by the introduction, it could well have been a public relations job for Aramco.

Stegner introduces his readers to the Arabian Peninsula with a geographical survey referring them to features on a non-existent map. One of the less useful of a package of 11 uncaptioned photographs in the front—some of them showing characters readers would like to be able to identify—could have been sacrificed for a good map.

Stegner betrays his mid-western origins when he compares the activities of the Americans with the British abroad. "Instead of living as an aloof enclave wielding great political power, as was the traditional and considered habit of the British," he writes, "the Americans early participated in local life, becoming teachers, helpers and advisers... What one imagines, does he think all the British official and commercial, medical, engineering and educational people were doing in India, Africa and South East Asia all those years?

Stegner goes on to describe "that fantastic American energy and adaptability which was the wonder of the world" in the 1930s, "and which would, a few years later, become its main defense against fascism." This is not strictly accurate until 1944, when the invasion of Europe brought more Americans into the field against fascism for the first time in a war which started in 1939.

What is certainly true is that as an expression of American technological genius, Aramco has had, on the whole, a beneficial effect upon the evolution of Saudi Arabia and that this is recognized by the Saudis themselves. The close cooperation between the Kingdom and the United States in a number of crucial areas is proof.

The story, as Stegner tells it, starts in Jeddah in 1933,

with the arrival of Lloyd Hamilton of Standard Oil of California (Socal). He came with a brief to negotiate for concessions in what was effectively (because of the Anglo-Saudi Treaty of Jeddah in 1927, in which Britain recognized the sovereignty of King Abdul Aziz) the only independent country, apart from the semi-independent Yemen, in the Arabian Peninsula. Socal, through the Byzantine machinations of a New Zealander, Major Frank Holmes, had already insinuated itself into Bahrain in 1930.

Now the maverick, British ex-Colonial Officer, H. St. John Philby, enters the plot. At this time he was selling Ford cars in Jeddah. Philby arranged, through his friendship with King Abdul Aziz, for invitations to be sent to a variety of potential developers of Arabia's water and mineral resources and commercial possibilities. This was the background to Hamilton's arrival.

The deal done
With Sheikh Abdullah Sulaiman, the King's minister of finance, Hamilton got down to the protracted business of negotiations. The British-Dutch company Iraq Petroleum (IPC), whose main efforts were concentrated upon denying access to rivals (and for whom Philby also acted from time to time), easily outbid. So the Americans successfully entered the arena of the Middle East. This is a well told tale and Stegner clearly indicates its long term results:

"Saudi Arabia's entrance into the modern world...the unsettling effects of sudden wealth and abrupt cultural change; for America...the inevitable political responsibilities of massive involvement." For 50,000 pounds sterling in gold, to be paid over 18 months, and for a guaranteed royalty, less than had been sought, the deal was delivered.

Now Stegner introduces the men who began the exploration of 320,000 square miles of desert, the area of the concession, and describes their immediate difficulties. Here the style of writing is rather mechanical and uninspired... "Across Arabia, doggedly, by car and camel, the job went on." Apparently without a lot of humor. One gets the impression that the explorers, grimly determined not to give offense to anybody, were behaving like a group of exceptionally well-motivated boy scouts, showing the locals how to use fit gun and to be neurotic about drinking water. A revolution of rising expectations had begun. Saudi Arabia would never be the same."

It is a great pity that none of the first ten pioneers in oil exploration ever kept a diary and, as Stegner points out, they wrote few letters.

The geological acuteness of two of these pioneers established what was to be the first Saudi Arabian oil well, Damman No. 7, two years ahead of the time limit imposed by the terms of the concession. Further successes followed swiftly on. This makes interesting reading. The pioneers, with their formal practical skills, incurably romantic attitudes to desert sunsets and sense of wonder in their encounters with Arabs, high and low, emerge as very fresh and likeable men.

Another group of Americans followed to do the drilling: the wildcatters. They were, apparently, a rough-necked assortment of individuals with variously absorbing characteristics; "slouchy and laconic; small, fat, ferociously fowling-mouthed and as soft, under the crust, as a camembert." They had, as Stegner puts it, "a

general lack of comprehension of the finer points of inter-cultural relations". In the light of this, there were remarkably few incidents involving friction with the increasing number of Saudi workers, though two crises are graphically described. One feels that the calm prevailing as a general rule is a tribute to the essential courtesy and tolerance of Arabs.

The arrival of the first American women in 1936, "gingerly, unveiled and stared at", began to break, in Stegner's view, "the isolation of Saudi Arabia." It was the beginning of an American community which has evolved over the years in Dhahran to become something like an oil town in the western United States. The commercial production of oil started in October, 1938.

Wildcat encounter
There are good pieces of writing about journeys made by some of the oil men back and forth from the coast to Riyadh and as far afield by road to Jeddah. An encounter

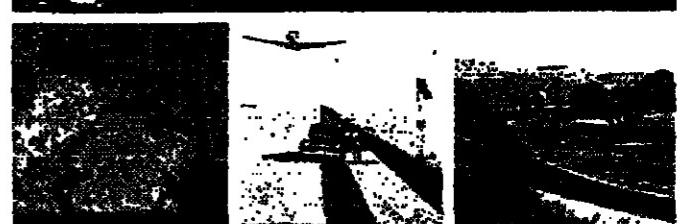
between the King and one of the wildcatters, who was brought to Riyadh to dig for water, is an example of a racy and amusing incident: "At one point, Sheikh Abdullah asked him to pull the bit to show the king how the thing worked... 'Who's digging this well, you or me?' he said. His truculence so tickled Ibn Saud that he... called him 'Jack the Engineer'... and bad him in frequently for conversations, like Harun al Rashid making merry with Abu Hassan, the wag."

The steady development of the oil potential of Saudi Arabia proceeds during the Second World War, of which a bombing raid carried out over Bahrain by the Italian Air Force is described. Pearl Harbor, at the end of 1941, brought America into the war and many of the oil men became warriors. Others diversified into agriculture, in Saudi Arabia itself, in Khari, and into improving public health and the education of employees. This was "compassion

reinforced by enlightened self-interest" and none the worse for that.

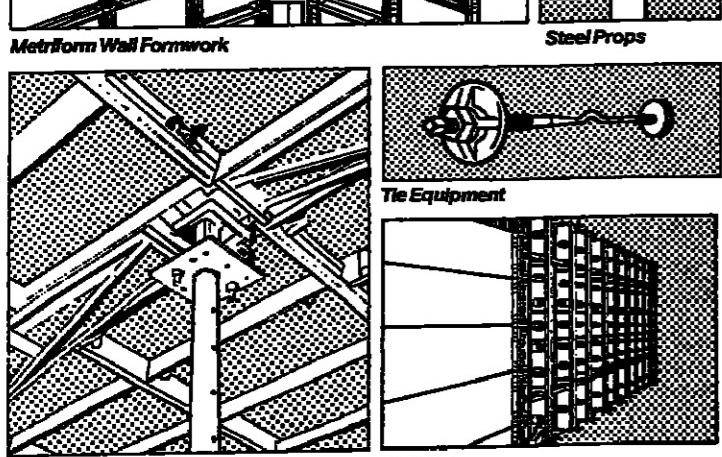
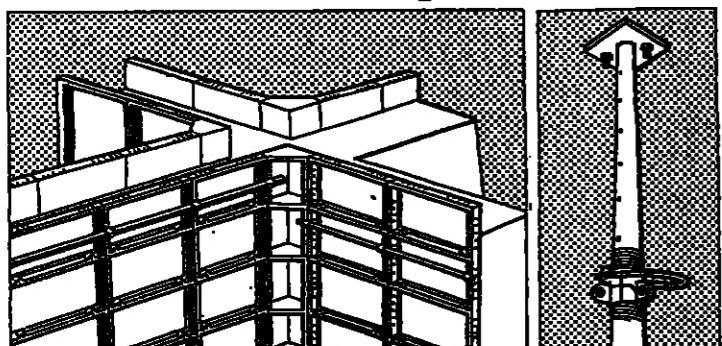
After the war, the exploitation of oil was increased and the scheduled production was 550,000 barrels a day by the end of 1945. Stegner's book ends, rather abruptly, at this point.

"Discovery" is a very uneven book. It has some very good and some very dull writing. A lot of the personal stories will be found too folksy and cute for some tastes. Many of the events described leap about alarmingly in historical flash backs which spoil the smoothness and continuity of the story. Much of the historical matter, however, is important and detailed. Essentially, "Discovery" is a "human interest" story which will appeal to many readers, especially those who have visited or intend to visit the place described.



The cover of the 1978 reprint of 'Discovery'

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Egyptians look for peace to bring relief to an exhausted country

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO — An Egyptian workman who has never known a day when the country was not in a state of war with Israel watched with amusement as a jammed, smoking bus lurched through the donkeys and pushcarts at a busy Cairo intersection, the usual crowd of intrepid young men clinging to the outside.

"After peace comes," he said with a wave that took in the whole scene, "no more of that, everything will be all right."

Similar vignettes can be found all across Egypt, variations on the theme that peace will bring prosperity. The 40 million people of an exhausted and poverty-stricken country are looking forward to peace in the belief that will quickly bring them a better life.

They are likely to be disappointed. Economists, bankers, businessmen and political leaders agree that peace with Israel will mean little immediate relief for the Egyptian masses.

In the five years since the last war, the overall economic position of the Egyptian government has improved substantially, but the benefits of that improvement have hardly begun to trickle down to the majority of the population. While the long range effects of ending the state of war with Israel and regaining the Sinai Peninsula will on balance be beneficial, analysts here say, there is nothing to sustain the popular faith that good times lie just ahead.

Time and patience

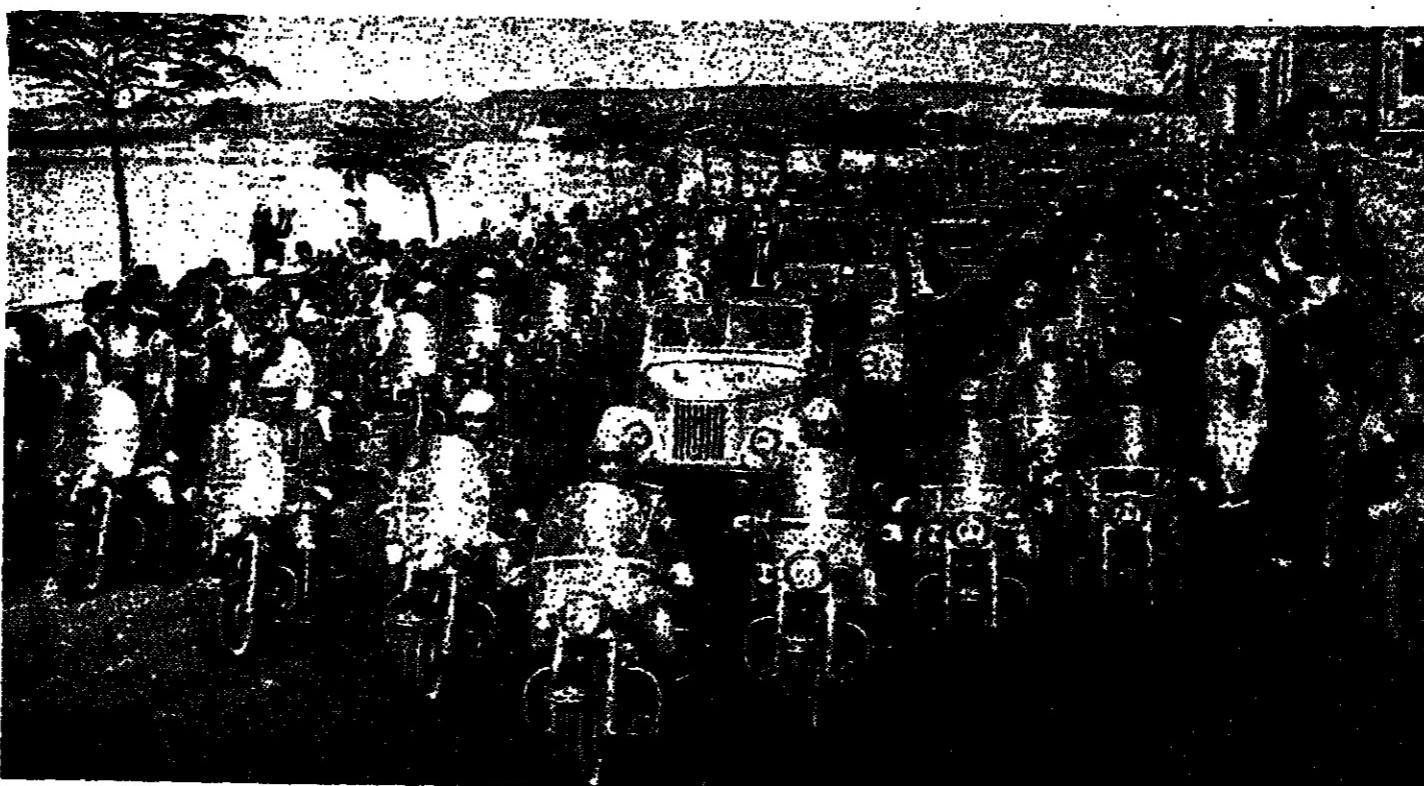
"It is not as easy as people think," an influential Egyptian journalist said. "What we hope is that when we have ended the state of hostility, we can turn our attention to our internal problems. It needs time and patience. We have to work hard and produce more, and we have to keep the popular euphoria under control."

By Third World standards, Egypt is relatively advanced. It has railroads, universities, power stations, factories, harbors and farmland that would be the envy of many other countries. But three decades of war and mismanagement left it near a point of economic helplessness from which it is only beginning to recover.

The recovery is hesitant, and even the coming of peace does not guarantee that it will continue, economic observers here say. Even the statistical improvement in such economic indicators as foreign currency holdings and budget deficit means nothing to most of the population.

That is because the problems they face do not lend themselves to quick remedies no matter how much cash the central government has: deteriorating physical facilities, crumbling under overcrowding and neglect; a decline in agricultural productivity, a population explosion, an appalling housing shortage, unemployment, incompetent management in the state-owned industries, illiteracy.

Recently the newspaper "Al Akhbar" printed a summary of the price Egypt has paid for its wars with Israel. Egypt, it said, has lost 100,000 men, devoted 20 per cent of its resources to defense, spends 36 per cent of its income to pay its debt and continues to keep 750,000 men under arms. The result, the paper said, is that the average Egyptian makes less than two



King Faisal with President Sadat on a state visit to Egypt by the late Saudi ruler

dollars a day and more than a million workers are unemployed.

The price of war

Some analysts would quibble over the figures, but there is no doubt that Egypt's long years as point man in the Arab struggle have left it a shambles.

The devastation of the cities along the Suez Canal, the billions spent on arms, and the neglect of public services under the pressure of military demands all contributed to the creation of a swamp that was easier to fill than it will be to drain.

Experts here say it is not likely that the signing of a peace treaty with Israel would bring any substantial demobilization of the armed forces, and that even if it did that would not have an immediately positive impact. The army would probably release its least skilled people and retain the technicians who could make a contribution, observers here say, and Egypt may face the need to re-equip the armed forces without the cash assistance it was receiving while still in the battle.

Economic analysts say that the armed forces may be able to reduce operating costs and petroleum consumption, but mass demobilization would only add to unemployment.

The newspapers are filled with accounts of proposed schemes for developing the Sinai. A committee at the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction is already at work on a plan for "urbanization" of the Peninsula, covering some 800,000 acres.

But there is deep skepticism about these proposals. As the cynics say, Egypt had the Sinai for 5,000 years and never did anything with it. Besides, some economists are warning that while it may be politically rewarding to channel development resources into the Sinai, that will reduce the availability

of funds in other parts of the country that are potentially more productive.

Oil resources

Recovery of the Sinai would contribute to the overall economic improvement by making available its oil resources to a country that is now a net exporter of petroleum.

By some estimates existing and potential oil fields in the Sinai could add 200,000 barrels a day to Egypt's current production of about 600,000 with most of it exportable surplus.

The Camp David agreements specify that a road is to be constructed across southern Israel to link the Egyptian Sinai with Jordan. That is virtually the only clause in the agreements that would bring immediate benefits to ordinary Egyptians. It would make it much easier and cheaper to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, and to travel to jobs in the Gulf states. A tunnel already under construction beneath the Suez Canal would complete a land link between the populated areas of the Nile Valley, including Cairo, and the countries east of Israel.

The Canal itself was reopened in 1975, the first major step taken by President Anwar Sadat to convince the outside world that Egypt was finished with war and wanted to turn instead toward peace and reconstruction.

It is now being widened and deepened, a project that will enable the Canal to take all but the biggest ships and is expected to double its revenue to a billion dollars a year upon completion in 1980.

In addition to oil and the Canal, Egypt is benefiting from a tourist boom that has spurred major hotel construction projects, and the treasury is being enriched by the hard-currency remittances sent home by Egyptians working in the Arab oil states.

The country has an estimated hard currency external debt of more than \$13 billion, which nearly equals the gross national product.

A moratorium on payments to the Soviet Union, rescheduling of other debts, and credits from the International Monetary Fund and Arab oil states have enabled Egypt to wriggle out of a foreign debt corner from which there seemed to be no escape three years ago. But donors and lenders, including the United States, are pressing for further reductions in the budget deficit, estimated at \$1.3 billion this year, and in the balance of trade deficit, which could be two billion dollars depending on the exchange rate at which it is calculated.

No quick benefit

Here again, economic sources say, the improvement in the country's overall national picture has not meant quick benefit for most of the people—on the contrary, it has set back many by spurring inflation and forcing the government to reduce some of its subsidies on essential commodities.

Egypt is heavily dependent on imports for its food supplies. With agricultural productivity declining, land reclamation proceeding slowly and the population booming, the prospects for a return to self-sufficiency are slight. Industrially, new factories are turning out consumer goods like facial tissues, soft drinks, zippers and ballpoint pens, but the major high prestige industrial projects by multinationals that Egypt has been courting have not materialized.

Some observers believe that peace in Egypt would improve the climate for foreign investment, but others say that the country's bureaucratic inertia and inefficiency, not the threat of war, are the real deterrents. — (WP)

Economics in Namibia

By Arthur L. Gashaw

LONDON — Five Western powers seeking South Africa's help for a peaceful Namibian settlement have their own multi-billion dollar stake in the outcome.

The political importance of an international settlement has constantly been portrayed as paramount by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada—all members of the United Nations Security Council.

And it is true that agreement over Namibia could help stabilize much of southern Africa, including turbulent Rhodesia, where independence-seeking black guerrillas are waging an all-out war.

But the foreign ministers and envoys of the West—American Cyrus Vance, David Owen of Britain, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stein of France, Hans Dietrich Genscher of Germany and Donald Jamieson of Canada, assembling in Namibia this weekend, are hardly likely to talk publicly

about the huge interest of the own companies in Namibia's fabulous mineral resources.

Beneath the harsh terrain consisting of the Kalahari and Namib deserts, covering 318,000 square miles, lie, in order of production value, gem diamonds, a range of base metals including cadmium, zinc, copper; lead and unquantifiable deposits of uranium kept secret by the South African managers of the disputed territory.

The degree of Western multinational investment in Namibia is extensive but immeasurable because much of it is inevitably involved in the operations of South African-based companies with foreign connections. There is, nevertheless, a British government stake involved in the territory's uranium resources giving Namibia a strategic importance not only to the West, but also for South Africa which is engaged in vigorous nuclear energy program that includes uranium enrichment.

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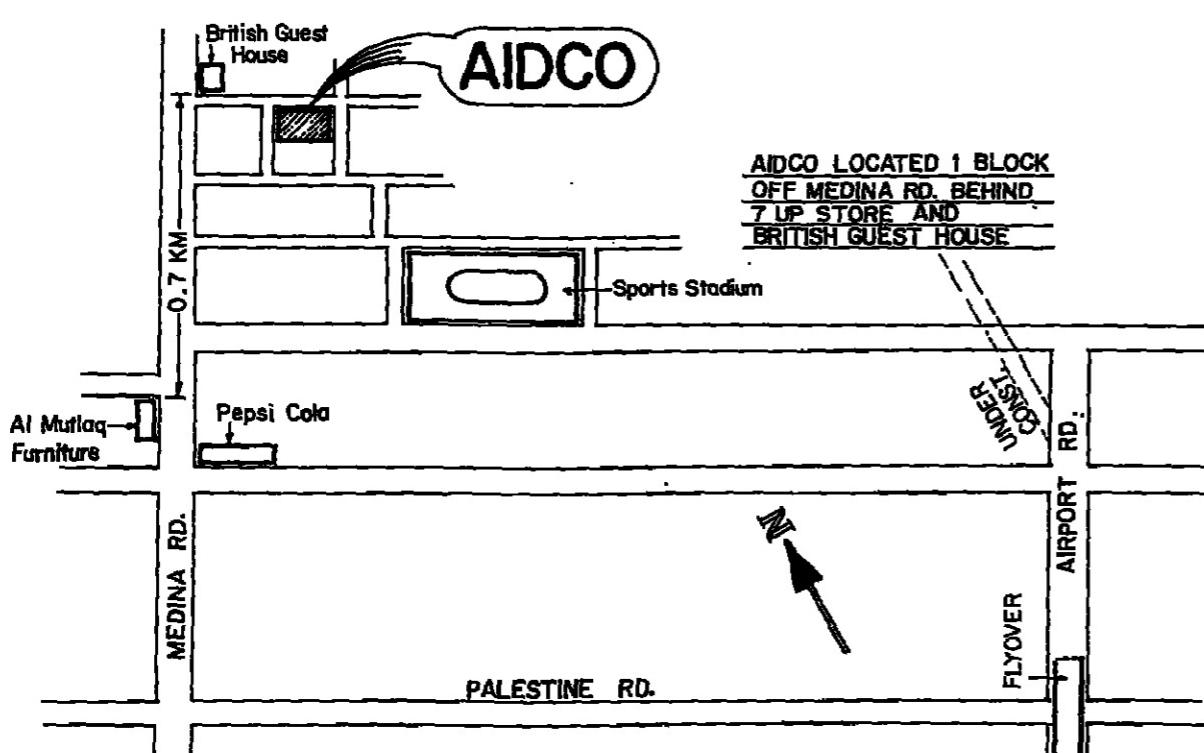
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Reshaping world commodity trade

By Brij Khanda
GENEVA — A far-reaching program demanded by developing countries to radically alter the face of the world's commodity trade has been revived despite opposition by industrialized Western nations who fear that their consumers might have to foot most of the bills.

Under sharp diplomatic pressure the Western nations have agreed to reopen talks "in a constructive spirit" on the creation of a multimillion dollar fund which will finance a fundamental reorganization of world markets for at least 18 key commodities sold by the developing countries.

Developing countries broke off negotiations on the subject earlier this year charging that the Western nations were deliberately preventing progress towards agreement despite having pledged at a major United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi in 1976 that they would support the fund's creation.

A high-level meeting here of UNCTAD's trade and development board decided that a conference on the fund should be held in November. If the conference succeeds in reaching agreement on the nature and functioning of the fund, separate negotiations to overhaul the world's main commodity markets will get a boost which will significantly change trade relations between developed and developing countries.

Early effects

It is quite possible that the first effects will begin to be felt by traders as early as the third quarter of next year. But there is no reason yet to believe that consumers in industrialized countries will face any unusual increases in the prices of essential goods along the lines that occurred when OPEC raised oil prices in 1973.

The UNCTAD and Commonwealth secretariats have eloquently argued the case for heading these developing country demands. UNCTAD estimates that at least \$6 billion will be needed in the fund to give the integrated program for commodities a fair start.

The United States and the European Economic Community are very sceptical of the proposed program's feasibility. With its own failures in the field of food market stabilization very much in mind, the EEC is particularly reluctant to sink money into stabilization schemes that are extremely wide-ranging and involve so many more commodities and countries.

The Western nations are in a bind because while they have serious doubts about the integrated program's practicality, they also have a vested interest in securing price stabilization and supply guarantees to prevent situations such as the one, in the early seventies when the price of sugar sky-rocketed, causing job redundancies and

an outcry by consumers in Britain and France.

The European Community tried to solve this problem through the price stabilization (SABEX) schemes which it concluded with more than 50 developing countries under the Lome Convention. But the schemes have not worked well and changes are being sought in the continuing negotiations to renew the Lome Convention.

Although the developing countries have so far stood solidly behind their demand that the integrated program should be completed and implemented, grave doubts have begun to appear in some of the larger countries who are on the threshold of substantial industrialization. These countries have realized that price stabilization could mean a worsening in their terms of trade because the cost of their industrial imports will rise with inflation in the West while the prices of their basic commodity exports might remain unchanged despite real production and supply shortages.

Communists aloof

The Communist nations have so far stayed aloof from this part of the dialogue between developed and developing countries on the grounds that the problems being discussed are vagaries of the free market mechanism which does not concern them. They do not want any international measures in the market stabilization field to touch commodity trade within the Socialist bloc.

The main feature of the integrated program is that each commodity market will be stabilized through a separate agreement consisting principally of a buffer-stocking arrangement combined with a system of maximum and minimum prices. The financial fund would be used to pay for the buffer stocking operations.

Mechanics key

The key controversies about the fund, apart from its size, concern the system to be used to contribute to it and the mechanics of its functioning. The decision to hold the negotiating conference for the fund has relieved some of the sharp and growing tension between rich and poor countries after the breakdown two years ago of the north-south dialogue that began in Paris immediately after the 1974 energy crisis.

The separate negotiations for commodity agreements have so far made very slow progress and UNCTAD's trade and development board this month extended the deadline for completion by one year. Pressure for accord has increased because an UNCTAD conference, held every three years, is due in Manila next spring. If the deadlock on the fund is not broken by that time and the integrated program remains without any clear shape, the UNCTAD conference will get bogged down in the issues of principle which were thought to have been solved in 1976. For many diplomats from developing countries that will symbolize the abandonment by the rich nations of a commitment to achieve a restructuring of world economic relations as painlessly as possible through dialogue and compromise. (G)

Record price

LONDON — This Persian lacquer pen box sold for £5,000 pounds sterling last week at Sotheby's of London. The box, which Sotheby's estimated at £11,000 to £15,000 pounds, was sold to a private Persian buyer. The price is a record for a piece of Persian lacquer.

The box, here depicting a Napoleonic battle, was made in 1847.

Proper native dress in Bermuda

By Charles Hillinger

HAMILTON, Bermuda—When Magruder Wilson Offutt walked down front street in this Atlantic island capital wearing long trousers, people kept stopping him and inquiring:

"Who died?"

Offutt apologized for the trousers and explained he had just gotten off the plane from New York and hadn't had time to change clothes.

"The only time we wear long pants in Bermuda is to go to a funeral," Offutt explained.

Men dress in suitcoat, shirt and tie, "proper socks" (long dark knee socks) and Bermuda shorts to parties and formal affairs, and for the latter where dinner jackets are required, there are tuxedo shorts with velvet stripes down the sides.

Merchants wear shorts. Preachers preach in Bermuda shorts under their cassocks. Doctors wear them under their medical caps, butchers and bakers under their aprons. So do policemen, taxicab drivers and street cleaners.

"I have never been as comfortable in all my assignments as I have been during the past 12 months. I have been stationed here as governor," Sir Peter Ramsbotham confided.

Ramsbotham, 59, was Britain's Ambassador to the United States before being named Governor of Bermuda last September. His dress of the day is shirt, tie, suit coat and Bermuda shorts.

D. Colin Shelley, 50, told of the time he and five other Bermudians were in Detroit on business on a hot summer

day and went out to an expensive restaurant for dinner.

"Sorry gentlemen. I can't allow you in dressed as you are," said the maître d'. Shelley related. "Just then four Arabs walked in wearing long flowing gowns."

"How come you let the Arabs in dressed as they are?" I asked him," Shelley continued. "His answer was they were

in their native dress.

"We told the maître d' we were from Bermuda and this is our native dress. We convinced him and he let us in."

—LAT)

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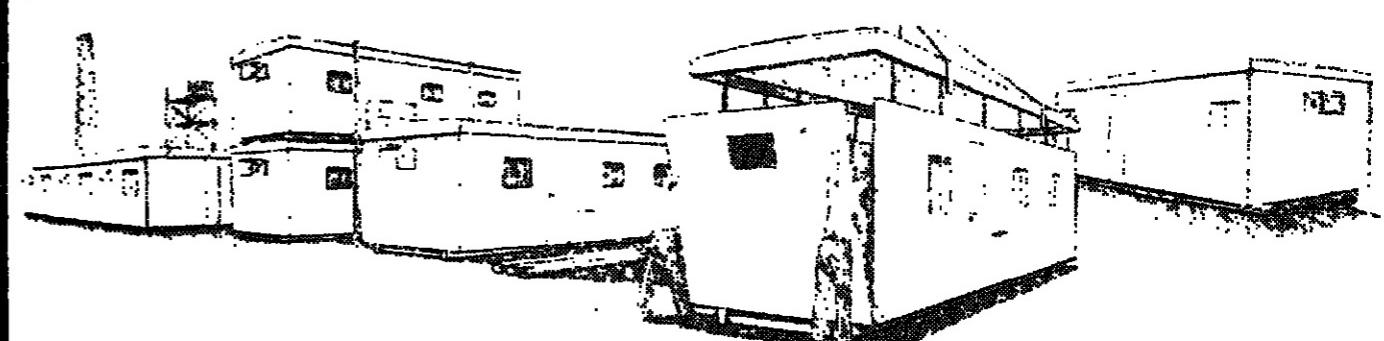
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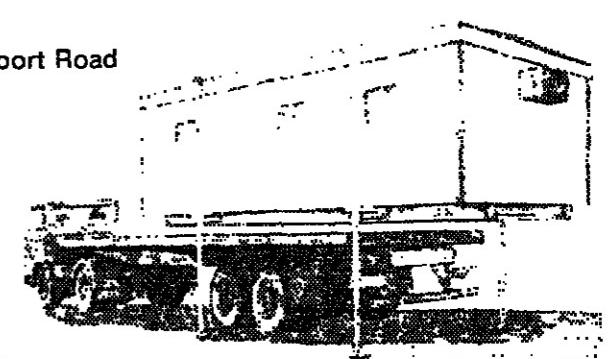


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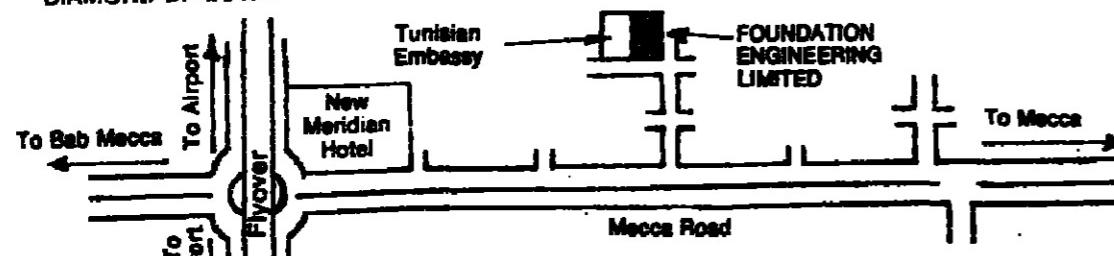
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In 10 innings

New York rebounds to tie Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Lou Piniella drilled a dramatic two-out single in the 10th inning, scoring Roy White with the winning run as the New York Yankees bounced from behind for a 4-3 victory over Los Angeles in Saturday's fourth game of U.S. baseball's 1978 World Series.

The Yankees' victory tied the best-of-seven series at two wins apiece with game 5 scheduled for Sunday. Rookie Jim Beattie will pitch for New York with Bert Hooton going for the Dodgers.

Piniella's hit beat rookie Bob Welch, who had come out of the Dodgers bullpen to escape a dangerous jam in the eighth inning when the Yankees rallied to tie the score on a double by Thurman Munson.

Munson doubled home New York's tying run in the eighth inning before Welch came out of the Dodgers bullpen to preserve the deadlock.

In the 10th, White battled back from an 0-2 count to work out a walk from Welch with one out. Munson then popped up, but Reggie Jackson — victimized by Welch on a game-ending strikeout in the second series contest — delivered a single to right, sending White to second.

That brought up Piniella and, on a one-strike pitch, the veteran Yankee hit a single to center that sent White scampering home with the winning run and insured a return trip to California for game 6 of this series.

After Jackson was hit by a pitch, the 21-year-old Welch —

who had saved the Dodgers' second-game victory — relieved again. He retired Piniella on a pop fly, then struck out Craig Nettles, ending the rally.

Then the game settled down to a duel of relievers with Welch and the Dodgers' Gossage of the Yankees matching fastballs as the contest spun into extra innings.

The Yankees got back in the game with two runs in the sixth against John, helped along by a bizarre play involving Dodgers shortstop Bill Russell.

With one out, White singled to center and Munson walked on a 3-2 pitch. Jackson followed with a single to right, scoring White with the first New York run. The hit extended Jackson's streak of driving in at least one run to eight consecutive World Series games, tying the all-time record held by Lou Gehrig.

Then, with the score 3-1 and runners at first and second, Piniella lined a shot near second base. Russell gloved the ball for a moment and it seemed like a sure double play with Munson trapped off second.

But Russell dropped the ball. He recovered in time to step on second, forcing Jackson, and it seemed he still might complete the double play with a throw to first.

But the throw was low and struck Jackson — who had only gone a few feet off first base — in the right thigh. It bounced away, into foul territory, allowing Munson to score.

The Dodgers argued that Jackson had interfered with the throw, but the umpires did not allow the protest. It was ruled a fielder's choice with an error on Russell.

Until the fifth, John and New York starter Ed Figueroa were locked in a scoreless game. A 40-minute rain delay had interrupted play in the bottom of the third, and then Smith's three-run homer interrupted the string of scoreboard zeroes in the fifth.

Game 4
Los Angeles 000 030 000 0-3 6 1
New York 000 002 010 1-4 9 0
(10 innings)

John Forster (8), Welch (8)

and Yeager, Grote, (9), Figueroa,

Tidrow (6), Gossage (9)

and Munson. W—Gossage, 1-0.

L—Welch, 0-1. HR—Los Angeles, Smith (1).

First French conquer Everest at third try

KATHMANDU, Oct. 15 (R) — Three Frenchmen and an Austrian reached the top of Mount Everest Sunday just hours after three West German climbers in the same expedition conquered the world's highest mountain, it was officially announced Sunday.

Nepal's Foreign Ministry first reported that the three Germans, Hans Engl, 34, Josef Mack, 28, and Hubert Hilmann, 34 had reached the summit late Saturday. Engl, a carpenter, climbed the last stage from 8,000 meters (26,250 feet) without oxygen, the ministry said.

Later a spokesman said the three Frenchmen — the first from their country to con-

quer the mountain — and an Austrian cameraman had reached the summit at around 1:35 p.m. local time (8 a.m. GMT) Sunday.

They were Pierre Mazeaud, 49, a former cabinet minister and leader of the group, Jean Afanassieff, 25, a guide from Chamonix and Dr. Nicholas Jaeger, 32, a specialist in mountaineering medicine. They were joined by cameraman Kurt Diemberger.

The French group reached the top in good weather and spent about 80 minutes there filming before starting their descent.

For Mazeaud, a former French minister of youth and sports, it was third time lucky.



JUGGLER: Al-Ittihad's Tunisian midfield sweeper Nejib Ghomaid juggles the ball to beat two São Paulo defenders Saturday night in Jeddah Stadium. The Brazilian visitors scored in the ninth minute of the first half to defeat the Jeddah side, 1-0.

In champions race qualifier

Pole-sitter outlasts Grand Prix stars

RIVERSIDE, California, Oct. 15 (AP) — Pole position

winner Peter Gregg built up a comfortable lead and maintained his margin to the finish for victory Saturday in the International Race of Champions qualifying race for international road racing stars.

Gregg, a five-time International Motor Sports Association national champion, sped across the finish line in his Chevrolet Camaro 2.5 seconds ahead of Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, in a similar car.

Well back of them was newly crowned world champion Mario Andretti, followed by Can-Am Challenge Cup leader Alan Jones of Australia, the last qualifier.

Two-time world champion Niki Lauda retired on the first lap with a broken clutch.

The top four of the eight starters moved into Sunday's full-fledged International Race of Champions event, the first of two "finals" in the \$250,000 series. The last race is scheduled for March 1979 in Atlanta.

Japan flyweight keeps WBA title

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (R) — Yoko Gushiken of Japan retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) light flyweight title when he knocked out South Korean challenger Chung Sang-il in the fifth round here Sunday night.

The 23-year-old Gushiken, who took command of the scheduled 15-round bout from the opening round, also knocked down the South Korean for a mandatory eight count in the fourth round.

In the same round he cut Chung's left eye.

Gushiken, a southpaw, scored with right hooks and straight lefts to the body and face, and led all official cards in the first four rounds.

Four drivers from NASCAR Grand National stock car racing and four USAC Indianapolis cars qualified in earlier races.

Fittipaldi said he was surprised at Gregg's tenacity. "I was waiting for him to do mistake. I was hoping whole race for mistake, but no mistake."

Asked who he thought the toughest competition would come from in Sunday's race, Gregg answered, "I don't know, they're just newspaper stories to me." Other starters include Gordon Johncock, unknown, Tom Sneva and A. J. Foyt.

Casualties litter top 20 field in American college football

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)

Fifth-ranked Michigan and ninth-ranked Pitt were among the victims as upsets shook the United States' top twenty college football teams Saturday.

Michigan was stunned by Big Ten colleague Michigan State 24-15 and Pitt lost a 26-17 decision to Notre Dame, signaling a rash of upsets for six ranked teams and a near-upset of top-ranked Oklahoma.

Along with the Michigan and Pitt shockers, No. 13 Colorado dropped a 24-20 decision to winless Oklahoma State, Mississippi State stunned No. 15 Florida State 55-27, Purdue defeated No. 16 Ohio State 27-16 and Washington whipped No. 18 Stanford 34-31.

Oklahoma, meanwhile, hung

on to edge Kansas, 17-16, in a Big Eight thriller.

Quarterback Ed Smith fired two touchdown passes and Michigan State intercepted three Rick Leach aerials as the Spartans beat Michigan. Smith hit on 20 of 36 passes for 248 yards and directed a runaway offense that helped Michigan State build up a 17-0 lead the half, actually all the points the Spartans needed to win.

Joe Montana rallied Notre Dame to three fourth-quarter touchdowns and Jerome Heavens broke George Gipp's career rushing record as the Irish defeated previously unbeaten Pitt. Heavens chalked up 120 yards, giving him a career total of 3,363 yards to eclipse Gipp's 2,341-yard total from 1917-1920.

The superb kicking of punter Kris Lundgaard and the

running of Vince Orange and Scott Burk led Oklahoma State over Colorado. Tailback James Jones scored four touchdowns and passed for a fifth as Mississippi State whipped Florida.

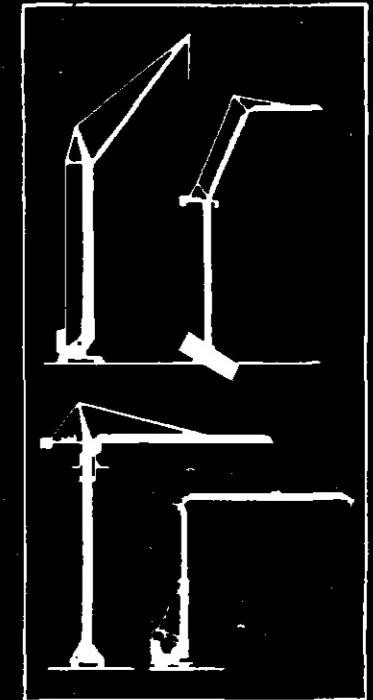
Quarterback Mark Herrmann set up two touchdowns in the third quarter and passed for another score in the fourth period as the boilermakers upset Ohio State. Washington got a crucial 40-yard pass completion from Tom Porras in the final minute and beat Stanford on Mike Lansford's 22-yard field goal with 22 seconds remaining.

Billy Sims rushed for 192 yards and scored the winning TD as Oklahoma subdued Kansas after the Rayhawks failed twice on a two-point conversion play with 15 seconds left.

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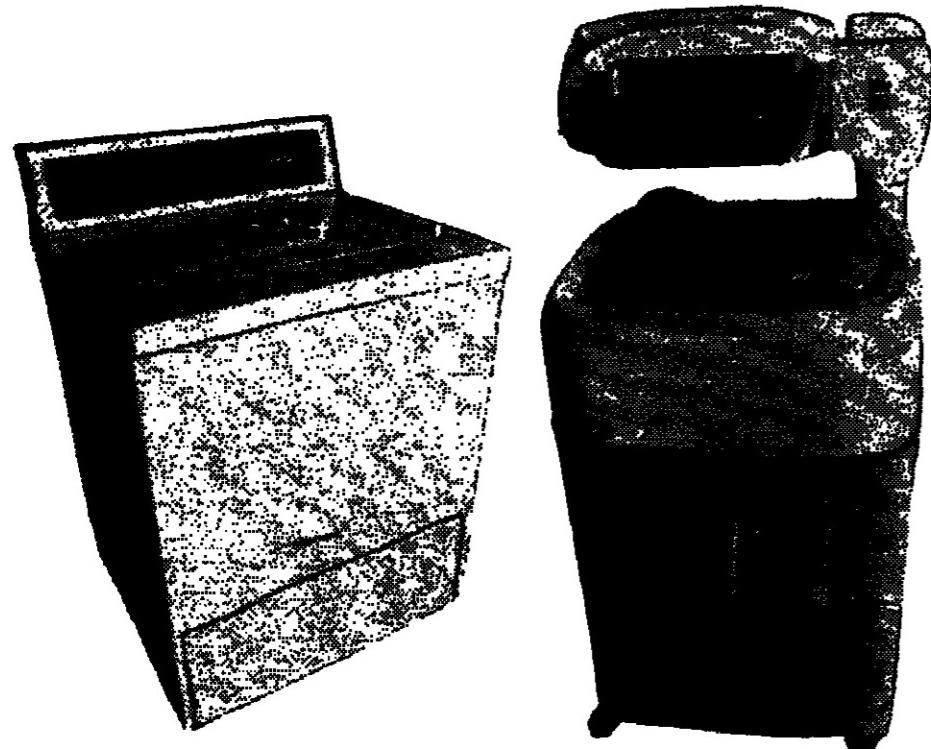


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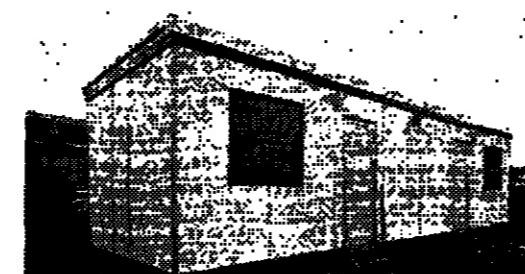
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EEC officials discuss monetary system today

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (AP) — Five ministers of the nine European Common Market nations meet Monday in Luxembourg in an effort to clear away continuing obstacles in the development of the proposed new European monetary system.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers of the same European community states will meet Monday and Tuesday to discuss a long list of issues including trade and tariff difficulties with the United States and persistent disputes among the nine over using policy.

The new monetary system, approved in principle by community heads of state at the July 6-7 summit meeting in Bremen, West Germany, has run into considerable technical difficulties in talks by expert groups. A European community monetary official said Friday that "the experts have gone as far as they can."

U.S. bill may place import fees on sugar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (R) — The United States Senate Sunday passed a bill that would place import fees and possible import quotas on foreign sugar next year.

The measure, aimed at raising the price paid to domestic sugar producer from 14.65 to 15.75 cents a pound, is a compromise approved Sunday morning in a conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

It goes to the house for final congressional action.

Supporters of higher prices

themselves. Now the ministers have to step in and break down the remaining obstacles."

The ministers, headed by West German Finance Minister Hans Mattheser, will try to settle disputes over the precise relationship among European community currencies and the conditions in which a government would have the right to modify its currency's official value.

The foreign ministers, whose meeting will be chaired by West German Minister of State Klaus von Dohnay, will discuss U.S. congressional moves to bar any U.S. concessions on textiles at the GATT trade and tariff talks in Geneva.

Officials said they will also discuss Congress' reluctance to renew a U.S. practice, to expire Jan. 3, of not imposing penalty duties on imports whose production is subsidized by foreign governments.

Pakistan, Libya set up SR 300 million joint venture

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — A joint Pakistan-Libya holding company with an authorized capital of over SR333 million was formed Saturday under an agreement concluded between the two countries two years ago, according to a Pakistani embassy press release issued Sunday.

The company will invest in shipping, fertilizer and sugar industries. It will have its headquarters in Karachi.

The agreement was signed in Karachi Saturday by Pakistan's Additional Finance Secretary and the leader of the Libyan delegation visiting Pakistan in connection with the formation of the Company.

The Libyan delegation leader, Mr. Ahmed, who will also be the first chairman of the company, later told newsmen that it would help create new avenues for industrial development and further strengthen cooperation and brotherly ties between the two countries.

Water pipes

burst in

central Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 15 (R) — One of central Cairo's main water pipes burst Sunday, flooding a commercial and tourist area and leaving traffic in chaos.

Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail rushed to the scene and supervised the diversion of traffic to other routes while pumps started draining off the flood waters.

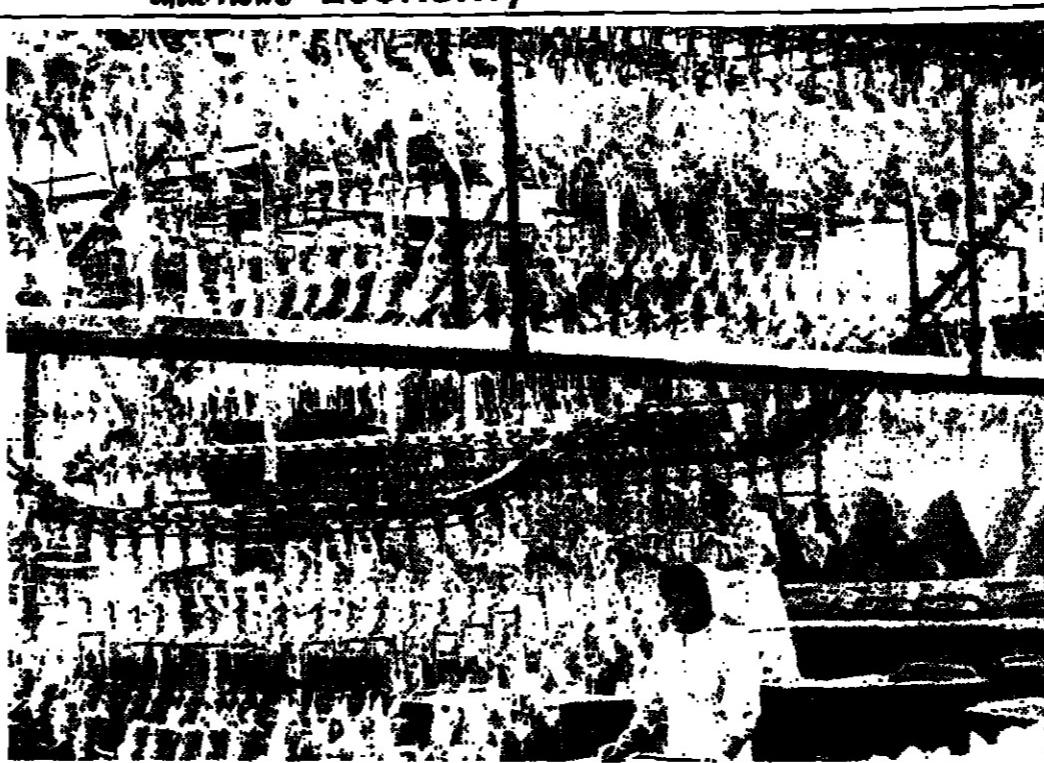
the political situation in Iran and the Middle East in general, he told Reuters.

A number of invitees had said they could not attend, he added.

The conference dates were announced last July, before the major opposition demonstrations here which resulted in declaration of six-month martial law in Tehran and 11 other Iranian cities.

Spokesman said here Sunday.

The meeting, which would have gathered about 300 delegates from the Middle East, the United States and Europe, had been put off because of



CHICKENS: Chickens are big business in the land of Switzerland and it looks from this picture as if they are being mass produced at this factory in Bern. The conveyor belts are loaded with birds fresh from the bird-plucking department. (Central Press Photos)

Canton fair draws record attendance

CANTON, China, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — China Sunday set out to take in a large share of its annual foreign exchange earnings with the opening of the month-long autumn Canton Trade Fair.

Buyers said first indications showed a good supply of items on sale.

Japan's Kyodo news service reported that the fair opened with a record attendance of about 30,000 traders from 100 nations expected.

In a dispatch from the south Chinese city, Kyodo said Japanese sources reported interest was focusing on proposed new patterns including one in which China would process raw materials supplied from abroad and then export the finished products.

Bo Shu-chen, deputy general secretary of the fair, told Reuters that China would try to meet all foreign demands and these would depend on whether any shortages turned up.

"On the whole, the supply of goods is better (compared with the last fair six months ago) but we may not be able to meet the demand for some commodities.

"We don't know what is wanted until the fair starts but on the whole we feel that the situation is better than before."

Bo agreed with foreign trade specialists that many deals were now being struck outside Canton, but he did not feel that the fair was diminishing in importance.

Bo said that in addition, representatives of Chinese factories were now attending the fair and joining negotiations "to learn about foreign demands."

He would not say what turnover was expected in money terms.

Liao Hsun-chen, secretary of the fair, said that some items displayed six months ago "did not meet standards and have been withdrawn."

Gold-rush town cheers Mother Lode's rebirth

WEST POINT, California, Oct. 15 (AP) — Gold flowed from the Blazing Star mine on Saturday — the first time in more than 40 years — and folks in the dusty Sierra foothill town turned out to pay homage to the Mother Lode.

The 800 residents of West Point were invited to watch the pouring of a 196-ounce gold brick, worth about \$44,000 at Saturday's prices, and to take part in the civic blowout reminiscent of the gold rush days.

Sandwiches and beverages were served — but no alcohol because of the heavy concentration of Mormons in the town — and the Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce was on hand to make a presentation.

The 95-year-old Blazing Star is situated on the eastern tier of the fabled California Mother Lode, the main vein where gold was discovered in 1848, and 130 miles east of San Francisco.

For 10 roaring years, miners throughout California panned and tore some \$600 million of the soft yellow metal out of the streams and land. The Blazing Star was first staked out in 1883 and was worked until 1894 when

	Cash	Transfer
Opening Sunday	5.35	5.32
U.S. Dollar	6.68	6.65
London Sterling	179.00	179.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	214.00	214.00
Swiss F (100)	78.30	78.30
French F (100)	4.10	4.10
Bahrain Lira (100)	115.00	115.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	82.75	86.00
Syrian Lira (100)	4.70	4.78
Egyptian Pound	12.30	12.37
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.20	11.20
Jordanian Dinar	86.00	86.50
Emirates Dirham (100)	86.00	86.70
Qatar Riyal (100)	8.60	8.67
Bahrain Dinar	10.50	10.50
Iraqi Dinar	47.00	47.50
Iranian Riyal (100)	73.50	73.50
South Yemen Dinar	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	78.50	85.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	24.250	34.180
Gold kg	2,825	660
10 Tolas bar	—	—
Silver kg bar	—	—

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Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

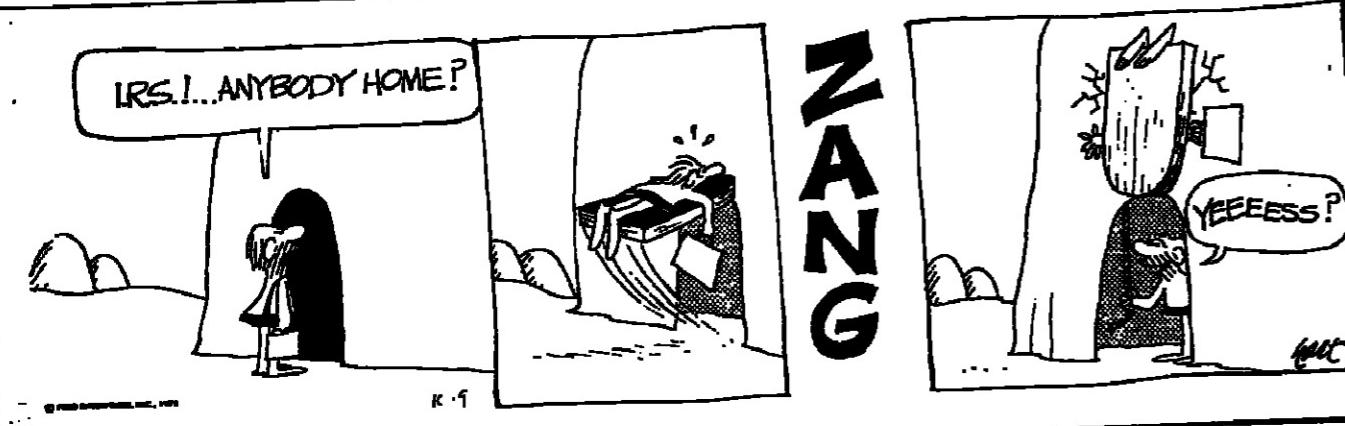
Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* King Faisal Air Academy	Building of a reserve electricity station	3	600	Nov. 26
* Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Building of six reservoirs for drinking water in the Green Valley in Tabuk	33/8	20	Oct. 25
* Directorate of Education, Al-Jauf	Securing of scouts uniform and kits for region's schools	xx	100	Oct. 24
* Directorate of Civil Aviation	Fire extinguishing material (foam)	xx	300	Nov. 25
* Governorate of the Eastern Province	Securing of power generators	xx	Free	Dec. 17
* Ministry of P.T.T.	Printing material for ministry	3-98/99	25	Nov. 19
* Directorate of Education, Jizan	Securing of educational aids and other materials	xx	150	Nov. 18



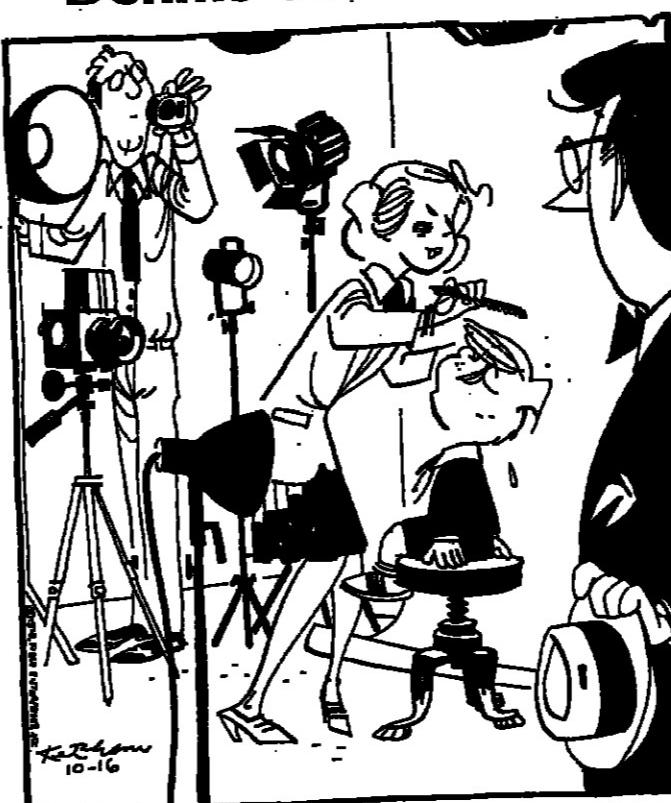
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VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 15TH OCTOBER 1978

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1A	CAMELA	M.E.S.A. RED SEA	CITRUS FRUIT	12/10/1978
1	CHARLES SCHIAFFINO	ALPHA	RO RO	14/10/1978
2	INNOVATOR	KANOO	CONTRS./BUS CHASSIS.	11/10/1978
3	HEMLOCK	ALGEZIERAH OCEAN TRD.	LUB OIL CONTAINERS TEA & GENERAL	15/10/1978
4	BOUGIVAL	ALATAS	GENERAL & CONTAINERS GENERAL	12/10/1978
5	CLIMAX	—	—	14/10/1978
6	GUARDIAN	—	—	—
7	NGAN CHAU	—	—	—
8	KOTA MAS	ABDULLAH	STEEL GEN.P. WOOD/ CONTRS. SORGHUM/MAIZE TEX/ TIM.	13/10/1978
9	CHAR MING	OCEAN TRD.	BAGGED CEMENT SORGHUM/MAIZE. RICE.	2/10/1978
10	REGENT LIBERTY	KANOO	—	14/10/1978
11	AVVENTICUM	—	—	—
12	MALDIVIAN NAVIGATOR	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
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17	IONIAN CARRIER	ROLACO ALSABAH A.A.	BULK CEMENT BULK CEMENT BAGGED CEMENT	26/9/1978 10/10/1978 3/10/1978
18	GRENA	STAR NAV. ORRI	FRUIT HOTEL SHIP	11/10/1978 22/8/1978
19	ELENI 2	BAROOM	BAGGED CEMENT	9/10/1978
20	—	—	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS CONNS./PIPES/STEEL BARS	11/10/1978
21	SAN STEFANO	AL GOSAIBI O.C.E.	FROZ. CHICKENS	14/10/1978
22	FILIPINAS SAUDI I	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—
24	ALIDA	—	—	—
25	VORTEX SKIPPER	—	—	—
26	EVER HONESTY	AL GOSAIBI O.C.E.	—	—
27	ATLANTIC FREEZER	—	—	—
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**NANG**

arab news

Dennis the Menace**'WHAT FOR? YOU ALREADY KNOW WHAT I LOOK LIKE... AND NOBODY ELSE CARES!'****CROSSWORD PUZZLE****Crossword**

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Invited

5 Cerebral

game

10 Love: Sp.

11 Last-mentioned

13 Night's end

14 Cling

15 — fiss

16 Congo Basuto

17 Ingrid

Bergman's

daughter

18 Place in

charge of

20 Dance step for

Dad!

21 French river

22 Gen.

23 Gen.

Mikhail-

ovich's rival

25 Sew up

25 Dry-goods

store

purchase

26 Tennis ace

27 Suffix with

hire or

under

28 Exhaust

29 Keyboard

instrument

32 Bench-

warmer

33 Attic

powder

35 Worn away

37 Cow's name

38 Signify: Sp.

39 Being: Sp.

40 Being: Sp.

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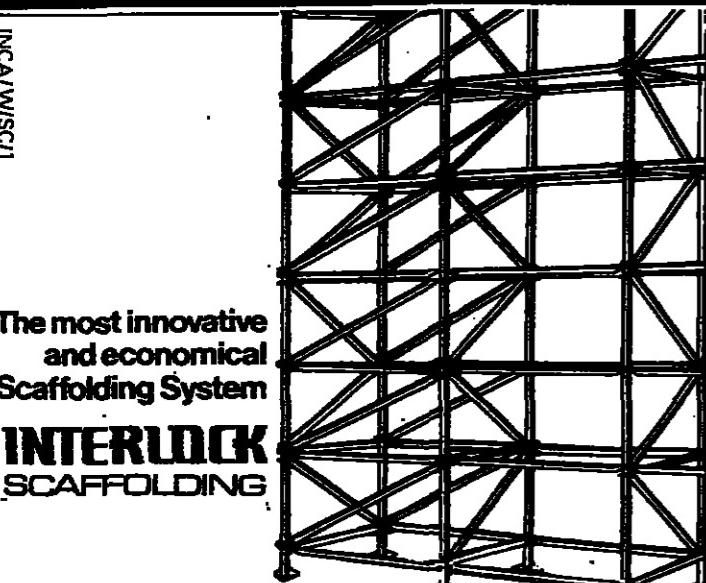
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Indonesian Passport No. A-025019 issued on 21-1-1976 to Mr. Abdul Latif Omar Bahadi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy -Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Indonesian Passport No. B-023487 issued on 29-7-77 to Mr. Sheikh Khalid Abdullah Binsaif has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy -Jeddah.

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PAGE 16

Fifteen empty seats at stake

Voters pass judgement on Trudeau today

By Doug Small

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (AP) — Canadians give their verdict on Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his government Monday in a series of special parliamentary elections that may forecast his fate in next year's national campaign.

Canada's sagging economy has been the dominant issue, but the Quebec separatist movement and Trudeau's personal leadership are key elements in the background.

Fifteen empty seats among the House of Commons' 264 electoral districts are up for grabs in the by-elections, and opposition spokesman say a poor showing by Trudeau's Liberal Party could put pressure on the prime minister to resign.

But Trudeau, prime minister for the past 10 years, insists he will stay on to lead the Liberals into the national elections set for next spring.

He wants to remain prime minister to fight the push for separation in French-dominated Quebec Province. The provincial premier, separatist Rene Levesque, intends to ask the Quebec electorate in the next year or two to vote for or against taking Quebec out of the union with largely English-speaking Canada.

Political strategists concede



Pierre Trudeau

Trudeau could face stiff challenges to his leadership if the Progressive Conservatives, the major opposition party, win 10 or more of the by-elections.

The prime minister will retain his majority in the House of Commons — currently 4 Liberals to 87 Conservatives — even if he loses all 15 contests. But heavy government losses would give Trudeau's opponents an important psychological boost in the final months before the next general elections.

Conservatives, under 39-year-old leader Joe Clark are quietly confident they will gain in the by-elections. The moderately socialist New Democrats, Canada's 3rd party, say they too are optimistic.

The party leaders have cam-

paigning actively for the by-elections, hammering away at issues that vary as widely as the 15 electoral districts. Seven of the Democrats are politically critical of Ontario.

In the last general election in 1974, Liberals took seven of the 15 districts, Conservatives captured six, and the New Democrats and the tiny Credit Party each won one.

Trudeau is expected to argue that he is on the right track with plans for tough economic restraint and to write a new Canadian constitution to meet demands for greater regional autonomy.

If the Liberals lose, opponents are expected to accelerate their assaults on both fronts, arguing that Trudeau's constitutional reform would do nothing to satisfy the Partis Quebecois and that more than spending cuts and civil service layoffs are needed to turn the country's economy around.

Underlying all issues has been Trudeau's personal popularity. Such liberals as former magazine Editor Doris Anderdon running for one of five empty Toronto seats, reports strong anti-Trudeau feelings across the country.

The party leaders have cam-

paigning actively for the by-elections, hammering away at issues that vary as widely as the 15 electoral districts. Seven of the Democrats are politically critical of Ontario.

Many of the vacancies were created by Trudeau himself early this year when, clearing the decks for an anticipated summer election, he appointed a number of members of parliament to the Senate, government boards and the judiciary. The Canadian Senate is an appointive body.

But a poor Liberal showing in opinion polls led Trudeau to cancel plans for elections this year.

Black smoke issues from Vatican City

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP) — Smoke poured from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel Sunday evening and the Vatican Radio said it was black, which would mean the cardinals failed again to elect a new pope.

A small wisp of initial white smoke raised expectations in the massive crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square.

A throng of over 200,000 people packed St. Peter's Square hoping to get a glimpse of the new pope Sunday night.

Their next voting session will start in the Sistine Chapel Monday morning at 9:30 a.m.

Their choice of a successor to the "smiling pope," who reigned for 33 days before dying of a heart attack at the age of 65, was apparently proving difficult.

Before the conclave, cardinals indicated to reporters that there was no single candidate who could quickly amass the 75 necessary votes — two-thirds plus one — to be elected.

The measure allows airlines



Ian Smith listens as Ndabaningi Sithole speaks during an interview at the UPI Editors and Publishers Conference in California (story page five).

U.S. domestic airlines cut from federal leash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — President Carter received from Congress Sunday

the legislation he asked for to give airlines more freedom to compete by cutting fares and serving additional cities.

A compromise version of

the bill was passed by the House, completing congressional action. It passed the Senate Saturday.

The measure allows airlines

to cut fares by as much as 50 percent without seeking the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

It will also allow them to embark on a limited number of new routes each year without CAB approval.

The CAB's authority over routes, rates, fares and mergers would be phased out and the agency would be discontinued in 1985 unless Congress decides to keep it going.

Ananda Marg teachers arouse ire

Korchnoi's headstand may turn Baguio upside-down

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi Sunday night stood on his head in a public yoga exhibition which might send the fragile atmosphere of the world chess championships into fresh turmoil.

With the Soviet defector were his two American-born

yoga teachers, Victoria Sheppard and Steven Dwyer, now on bail while appealing against conviction on charges of attempted murder and 17-year jail sentences handed down on them.

Korchnoi has joined the India-based society and is known as Ananda Marg on the verge of accepting a Sanskrit name, one of his yoga teachers said Saturday.

Victoria Sheppard, known in the society as Didi Madhuri or "sister full of divine sweetness," said Korchnoi is an excellent yoga student who reached in three weeks on advanced state of the art that requires several months for most.

Ananda Marg, or "path to external bliss," has been accused of terror attacks on Indian diplomatic missions and other Indian government property in a campaign to free P. R. Sarakar, its "spiritual master," from an Indian jail. He was freed on bond earlier this year.

Standing level at 5.5 with champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union in the battle

for six wins, Korchnoi relented to photographers who have sought for weeks to photograph him in meditation.

Sunday night he opened the doors of his secluded mountain hideaway. The two yoga teachers, clad in flowing orange and white robes of the sect, were at the door welcoming the journalists.

But he huddled anxiously around a table in the same room, top international chess officials held worried discussions, fearing that the photo session might throw the future of the match into doubt.

Saturday chess match organizer Florencio Campomanes angrily called a news conference to say he would take police action unless the two reduced their public presence.

Experts considered the authorities even had the right to cancel the match if they could prove that either player had violated contracts or other agreements.

Campomanes demanded and received a pledge signed by one of the two, schoolteacher Dwyer, saying he and his companion, would keep

away from the hotel where the Korchnoi delegation is staying.

In an interview, Miss Sheppard said she and Dwyer met Korchnoi in September, when the Soviet defector was in Manila and threatening to withdraw from the \$50,000 chess match. He claimed that Karpov was using a Soviet psychiatrist to help him win.

Miss Sheppard said Korchnoi joined the Marg soon after that and immersed himself in yoga.

At the same time, the score in the match was four games to one, with Karpov needing two victories to retain his title. Since Korchnoi began practicing yoga, he has won four games and Karpov only one.

Miss Sheppard refused to give all the credit to the Marg or to yoga, but she said: I think it had a lot to do with it, really.

"Mr. Korchnoi is a genius, definitely a genius. But the problem is that his genius was being trodden by his anxiety."

She said she and Dwyer

convinced Korchnoi, 47, to withdraw his demand for a one-way glass between the players and the audience, which he wanted to counteract the alleged psychic waves of Dr. Victor Zoukhar.

Kingdom issues new stamp to celebrate road

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 (R) — Saudi Arabia's Directorate General of Posts has issued a two-denomination stamp of 20 and 80 halals (six cents and 24 cents respectively) to commemorate the inauguration of the Taif-Abha-Jizan road by Crown Prince Fahd.

The 750-kilometer road took 11 years to complete at a cost of 600 million riyals. Officials said it would serve an area of 400,000 people and 410 villages.

Congress
states in the south and southwest tried to get more production incentives while lawmakers from eastern and midwestern states, where winters are long and cold, battled for lower energy prices.

Earlier the Congress had dropped one of Carter's major proposals — a tax on crude oil that would have raised per barrel.

President Carter hailed passage of his energy legislation as a declaration to the world that the United States intended to control its use of energy.

Sanaa
sition of his predecessor Ahmed Abdulla Al-Ghamdi who was killed by a body-trapped attaché case sent to him through an official envelope of the government of South Yemen. The incident led to a power struggle in South Yemen in which the South Yemeni president was slain.

From page one

Carter

did not overlook the role of the PLO," said Egypt's deputy Premier Fikr Makram Ebeid, leader of the government's majority, in his address to parliament Saturday. "On the contrary the accord is an example

of diplomatic skill because it opens the door for PLO participation."

The assembly endorsed the Camp David accord by a landslide vote of 351 for, seven against and two abstentions.

Iraq

result in a unanimity of views on the correction of oil prices in a rewarding percentage."

Abdul Karim maintained that the current \$12.70 price for a barrel of crude oil was equivalent to only four dollars in real terms because of inflation and the declining value of the U.S. dollar.

"To compensate for the loss in real terms," he said, "oil prices should be doubled. But we certainly will take into consideration the circumstances of industrialized and Third World nations so as to avoid perplexing the world economy."

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العدد ٩٨

Amin sees evidence of Tanzania raiders

NAIROBI, Oct. 15 (R) — Ugandan President Idi Amin said Sunday he had found for himself that the Tanzanian army had crossed the Ugandan border, killed people and destroyed property, Uganda Radio reported.

The radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Field-Marshal Amin had returned from a tour of the area to find out the truth about last week's report by Ugandan military commanders.

Tanzania has dismissed the report of the incursion as nonsense.

Uganda Radio said President Amin had been told by the people in the area that the Tanzanian troops were looting and taking chickens, cattle and bananas because of a food shortage in Tanzania.

The original Ugandan report said a battalion of Tanzanian troops had crossed the border west of Lake Victoria. Sunday's report said they were now more than 15 miles (25 km) inside Uganda.

The radio said President Amin had visited injured Ugandan soldiers in hospital and seen the body of one of their comrades.

The radio said the injured soldiers told the president they had been sent by their commander to check reports that Tanzanian troops had crossed the border, burned houses and destroyed life and property.

They said the Tanzanians opened fire on them from inside the Ugandan border, injured them, killed their com-

Gromyko quits Romania

VIENNA, Oct. 15 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Sunday ended a quick trip to Romania after a public reaffirmation of friendship between the two Warsaw Pact allies.

But there was no sign that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had yielded in his determination to maintain equally close ties with China.

Gromyko's hurried and previously unannounced trip was linked by many in Bucharest with the crucial China issue. The gap between Soviet and Romanian positions on China has widened considerably in recent months.

Ceausescu angered the Soviet Union by inviting Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng to Romania in August, and has since said he will continue to strive for closer relations with Peking in many fields.

The Kremlin media implicitly attacked Ceausescu over the visit, saying Romania had given Hua a platform for sharp

negotiations to decide on the authority of the autonomous Palestinian entity in the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza, Shawa replied: "We gave the impression that we've solved the problem now? Why should we do this while Israel will stay here?"

Shawa, 69, has been mayor for three years in Gaza, which holds perhaps one-third of the 400,000 Palestinians of the Gaza Strip.

Shawa also was mayor for two years starting in 1970, but the Israeli military governor deposed him for refusing to absorb Palestinian refugee camps into Gaza city. Re-appointed in 1975, Shawa now is a main target of efforts by Israel, Egypt and the United States to entice local Palestinian

leaders into the framework of negotiations, elections and councils set up at the Camp David summit.

Like the elected mayors in the West Bank, however, Shawa finds the Camp David accords inadequate as a solution to the Palestinian question. And he simply doesn't buy the American argument the peace between Israel and Egypt will lead to an improvement in the Mideast atmosphere.

"The outstanding criticism I hear in the Arab world is that the two agreements at Camp David are not tied to each other," Shawa said. "Egypt and Israel will have a separate peace before there is any progress on the Palestinian issue. If the two were tied, there would be more pressure on Israel to yield on

the West Bank and Gaza. With Egypt out of the picture, it is a great loss to the Arab cause. We as Palestinians don't have sufficient leverage to get a solution alone."

"I believe an overwhelming majority of the people in Gaza support this view," Shawa said.

In an effort to impress upon Arab public opinion that Egypt has not shone brightly, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butros Ghali, said that by virtue of the Camp David accord, "Israel has practically—not legally—confessed it has no rights over the

Gaza Strip, which is in Washington, made the statement in an interview with the "October" magazine in Cairo.

"The Camp David accord

did not overlook the role of the PLO," said Egypt's deputy Premier Fikr Makram Ebeid, leader of the government's majority, in his address to parliament Saturday. "On the contrary the accord is an example

of diplomatic skill because it opens the door for PLO participation."

The assembly endorsed the Camp David accord by a landslide vote of 351 for, seven against and two abstentions.

Fahd

highway, at the start of a tour of Al-Baha province.

Al-Baha's Director of Education Fahd Al-Hareethi said that some 1,000 boys and more than 20,000 students will take part in celebrations to greet the crown prince.

He said that the directorate had set up an exhibition relating the history of education in the area and its tremendous development as a result of Prince Fahd's efforts.

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